INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 306— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 17 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Dec.	Malwa * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,089
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Moree * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		17,000
8 „	Morea ..		10 954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,843

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£73
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*21st Dec.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan,
*31st „	Hiyeizan Maru.	Straits & Japan,
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
17th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
21st „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1929 9th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26Dec.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 „	30 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 „	23 „
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 „	31 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 „	10 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc., Etc.

They Specify

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA. (A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000.

BONUS—(1927)

Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commisariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED

Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED for Carpet Factory North India good Wool Dyer conversant with Acid, Mordant and Chrome Dyestuffs. Apply stating experience, terms and date of entry to Box No. 2213 Advt. Deptt. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1380

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of the MANAGER of the Tribune Press and Newspaper Lahore in the grade of Rs. 250-25-500 plus Rs. 40/- as house rent. Kindly mention experience if any, of the working of the Newspaper press. Reference to previous employers may also be given. Applications should reach the Officiating Manager of the "Tribune" Lahore not later than 20th December 1928.
A 31507

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to be in charge of power house Electrical Machines, fittings and storage batteries from 1st Janutry, 1929. Must have long practical experience of armature winding of big Motors such as 20 H.P. and economical working of power house. Apply immediately stating qualifications and salary to the MANAGING AGENT, U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi.
A 31499

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.
A 31492.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Portion of a large BUNGALOW, newly painted, in a large compound Setna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Annas -[6]- per share for the year ending 31st March, 1929, on the Ordinary Share Capital has been declared payable on the 28th instant. Warrants will be issued to registered holders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual applications covered by an Indemnity.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong House, Calcutta,
The 15th December, 1928.

31522

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance. The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.

31517

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company at their TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on MONDAY, the 3rd December 1928, a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1928, at Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred) per share free from Income-Tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th December, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 24th November 1928, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, dated 3rd December, 1928.
31481

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5 ordinary shares of the LANSDOWNE JUTE COMPANY, LTD., Nos. 16141/5 in the name of Ramkishen Das Daga, belonging to and owned by one Nathubhai Bhawanishanker of Surat, have been LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID or ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED. The scrip was accompanied with a signed transfer deed by Mr. Daga as seller and Mr. Nathubhai as purchaser. Any person having any right, title or interest in the said shares, on any account whatsoever, is hereby notified to apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Company, at Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within 15 days from the date hereof, stating the nature of right, title or interest and the manner in which it is derived, failing which application will be made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate of the shares in question.

Dated, Surat, 5th Dec. 1928.
R1331

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 8196 for 25 Shares Nos:—466135 to 466159 in the Union Bank of India Limited in the name of Rupchand Navalmal is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from this day after which a duplicate will be issued.

R1333

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with two codicils annexed thereto of PRANLAL KAHANDAS JOSHIPARA alias PRANLAL KAHANDAS JOSHIPURA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a retired Civil Engineer residing at date of death in Topiwala's Luxmi Chawl at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Deceased.

(1) JANMASHANKER RAMASHANKER VAISHNAV, (2) NOWRANGRAI ANANTRAI BUCH, (3) SUKHVANTLAL NARSINGPRASAD NANAVATY and (4) MUKUNDRAI alias SARABHAI PRATAPRAI SAURASHTRAKER, executors of the said deceased, Nos. 1 and 2, both residing at Nagarwada, Junagad, Kathiawar and Nos. 3 and 4 residing in Hanuman building at Lamington Road and at Tardeo respectively outside the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the ninetenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of December, 1928.

Messrs. SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

31523

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT AGRIPADA WEST ESATE.

Under instructions from N. B. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1035 of 1927 (Chhaganlal and anr., vs. Nandlal and ors.) and pursuant to the provisions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 2nd August 1928. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises either in one or separate lots:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with buildings standing thereon situate on plot No. 145 of Agripada West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 1110 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1—1871 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 148 and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 144 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj, on the South by Rabasch Street, on the South-West partly by plot No. 96A of the said Estate leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by plot No. 96 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land forming a portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3229.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land together with buildings standing thereon situate on plot No. 147 of Agripada West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 1054 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4—1865 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 4091 (8A) Street No. 928 and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 145 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Hussein Currimbhai, on the South-West by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West by plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North-West by land of the said Trusts laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing new Survey No. 3528.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMMEALONG'.
Telephone—21878.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—'Unew' Kandi.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Greatest Thriller you have seen!

THREE BAD MEN

FEATURING
GEORGE O'BRIEN
TOM SANTSCHI
F. MCDONALD

A trio whose very deeds will send a chill down the spines of brave men—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.

THE BANVARD COMEDY CO.

Presents

THE FANATICS

The Great Sex Comedy
For Broadminded People.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NORMA SHEARER
AND
LEW CODY
IN

HIS SECRETARY

Wives! What's your husband doing at the office? See this thrilling picture and find out.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
TO-DAY and DURING THE WEEK
NEW INDIA FILM CO.'S
FIRST PRODUCTION

RAJKUWAR

depicting a glorious Chapter from the Mahratta history.

NEXT SATURDAY—
The latest Imperial GEM

A FRIEND IN NEED

Starring
EMILY

TO-DAY! TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
2nd and the Last Instalment.
10 Final Thrilling reels
AT

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD)
5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M. Daily.
Saturday and Sunday, at 3 p.m.
The fiercest and the largest aggregation of wild animals ever assembled in

"PERILS OF THE JUNGLE"

featuring
FRANK MERRILL
Also showing
A LORRY SEMON COMEDY.

OUR NEW ARRIVALS.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY.
By the Hon. Sir John Fortescue. This is a remarkable history of war and achievement which should be read by every young man of the British Empire. Price Rs. 7-14.

THE INDIA OFFICE.
By Sir Malcom C. C. Seton, K. C. B. This book traces briefly the earlier history of the connection between Britain and India and describes briefly the frame work of Indian Administration. Rs. 5-10.

THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES.
By Sir George v. Fiddes, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. This book traces the development of the Colonial Office organisation up to the present time. Rs. 5-10-0.

THE HOME OFFICE.
By Sir Edward Troup, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. Gives a short account of the Home office, its functions and the way in which its mork is done. Rs. 5-10.

CONTRACT BRIDGE.
By Milton C. Work Contains also the Official Laws of Contract Bridge. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

PENCIL BRIDGE.
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith. With an introduction by Sydney. S. Lenz. Pencil Bridge is a game which every one can play. All you need is this book and a pencil. Rs. 4-8-0.

ORDEAL ON THE FRONTIER.
By S. H. Woolf. A story of love and vengeance. The book is full of dramatic situations. Rs. 5-10-0.

LENIN AND GANDHI.
By Rene Fulop-Miller. From the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

A WEEK IN INDIA.
And 3 months in an Indian Hospital. By Mr. A. Fenner Brookway. Re. 0-12-0.

RASPUTIN.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15.
January	20.07—.15
March	20.10—.17
May	20 06—.13
July	19.17 .12
October	19.30—.09
Middling Spot	20.35—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15.
January	19.50—.12
March	19.56—.11
Middling Spot	19.30—.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	29,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	34,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpolo, Dec. 15. Opening	Closing
December 7		10.39.—.0
January	10.44	10.41—.08
February		10.42—.08
March	10.46	10.42—.08
April		10.43—.08
May	10.47	10.44—.08
June		10.40—.08
July	10.41	10.40—.08
August		10.32—.08
September		10.23—.08
October		10.15—.08
November		10.10—.08
December		10.09—.08
Middle Spot		10.66—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpolo, Dec. 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpol	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpolo, Dec. 15.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50	Unchanged
Scinde, Fine	7.75	,,
Scinde, Superfine	8.00	,,
Bengal, Good	7.25	,,
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50	,,
Bengal, Fine	7.75	,,
Oomra, Good	7.85	,,
Oomra, Fully Good	8.15	,,
Oomra, Fine	8.45	,,
Broach, Fully Good	8.95	,,
Broach, Fine	9.20	,,
Broach, Superfine	9.45	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpolo, Dec. 15.
December	18.84—.04
January	18.84—.04
February	18.84—.04
March	19.04—.04
April	19.04—.04
May	19.10—.04
June	19.05—.04
July	19.14—.04
August	19.14—.04
September	19.14—.04
October	19.04—.04
November	18.89—.04
December	18.89—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.50—.35

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Dec. 15.
Silver—Business Small.	
Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 8 months 4-13/32 p c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 month 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 15.
T T Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.03
T T Brussels on London	32.89
T T Madrid on London	29.85
T T Milan on Londo n	92.64
T T Berne on London	25 19
T T Paris on London	124.16
T T London on Prague	183.68

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills	484.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers December 43/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers December 43/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan 47/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/3
Jan/Dec. per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/5
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt.

INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE BY PARSIS

(From a Correspondent.)

The inaugurators of the Iran movement have never had as their aim the complete transplantation of the Parsis back to Persia. The world has witnessed the consequences of extreme nationalism and bigoted Zionism of Lord Balfour in Palestine.

It was refreshing to hear the other day from the lips of Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala, President of the "Iran League", that, repatriation of Parsis was certainly far from his mind. Parsis are nothing if not Indian. Some people have taken exception to the expenditure, on this venture of union among kindred people since it is not reproductive. They may be answered that in the first place the outlay on relief and education of Zoroastrians in Persia is not very heavy and secondly you do not expect the fruit immediately the seed is sown. Pioneer work always presumes venturesome operations. The views of Parsis with an abnormally developed economic conscience not withstanding, there is no question that investment in an organ of cultural commerce between India and the countries of the Near East must repay itself. And when it is considered that, thanks to the Railways which are being extended and the aeroplanes which will next March be linking Teheran with Bombay (the stretch between Bushire and Bombay still occupies five days) crippling the deadening effects of delay, the exchange of views by means of a magazine becomes a patent desideratum. The monthly "Bulletin" which the "Iran League" issues has now in its latest Number established its own utility and amply justified the labours of even men of the most orthodox Parsi type like the devoted solicitors, Dinshaw Irani and Faredun Dadachanji. Contact with the Near East regions outside India can have but beneficial results. Indian exclusiveness, a lethal factor in its conservatism, has pitifully dwarfed our growth. The contents of the new Number gives grounds for expectation that the demand for it will continue to increase. The editorial notes which comprehensively but all too briefly survey the Middle East countries supply information which is nowhere conveniently focussed in one place. They need wider proportions. It is learnt that the French Archaeologist M. Godard and his wife after having shed new light on Iranish civilization in the land we call Afghanistan, are now on their way to Persia; that the A. P. O. C., continues to dominate the export of Persia; that the Baloach at Bampur have now been subjected to Persian control. A touch of antiquities is imparted by reference to Persians in India in 450 A.D. Dealing with Afghanistan the journal has an exclusive interview from Mr. Mohamed Osman, Consul-General, now in Delhi. The existence of a mathematical prodigy in Egypt approaching our late Pandit Gatulalaji is made known by translation of a Cairo illustrated weekly which is edited by a Christian publicist in Arabic. The news from Turkey offers some revealations and correctives. No English periodicals in India have given us a glimpse of the strength of the reactionary forces which may, but most probably will not even temporarily, gain the upper hand in Constantinople. Coming to India we have not yet seen a more knowing appreciation of the statesmanly ability of Nawab Sir Faredun-ul-Mulk and of the late Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban. The "Bulletin", it is understood, does not pay itself. Which institution, we ask, reared by the public spirit of the Parsis ever does? The Parsis do not give that they may get.

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Dec. 15.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	-0/8-9/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Dec. 15.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Dec/Jan.	£8/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Dec/Jan.	£17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan.	£19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/12/6
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Dec/Jan. £15/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/2/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Value Jan/Apl. 28/
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery, Value May/Aug. 28/4-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Dec. 15.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	17-1/8

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EPILEPSY IS CURABLE

SNAKE VENOM TO CURE FITS

Mr. Fitzsimmons, director of the Port Elizabeth snake farm, where thousands of snakes are kept in captivity, claims the discovery of a cure for epilepsy, (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the "Morning Post").

Some years ago a backwoodsman in Canada, who was th victim of epilepsy, was bitten by a rattlesnake, recovered from the bite, and then found his periodical fits had vanished. A similar case was recorded in South Africa. Following these clues Mr. Fitzsimmons, with all the resources of the snake farm at his disposal, set to work and prepared venoms in desiccated and sterilised form which he distributed among a number of doctors who agreed to assist in the experiments.

SUCCESSFUL CASES.

At first these were not entirely successful, though every case reported relaxation in the intensity of the disease after injections of the venom, and apparently ordinary hysteria was completely cured.

Carrying on the work Mr. Fitzsimmons blended and attenuated numerous venoms before he evolved a combination promising success. After six year's work he now definitely claims that epilepsy is curable.

In one case a man who had been epileptic in an aggravated form since childhood submitted himself to tests, and after a full course of venom injections has been free from fits for twenty months.

All other test cases since are reported to be apparently complete cures.

In addition the venom treatment is said remarkably to rejuvenate nerve, blood, and muscle, and Mr. Fitzsimmons is convinced that experiments in thos direction would lead to superseding Voronoff's monkey glands.

RIDDLE OF RHODESIAN RUINS.

The riddle of the great Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia, which has baffled scientists every since their discovery, is slowly yielding its secrets. Dr. Fro-beinus, the eminent German archaeologist, announces that the site was once the headquarters of an ancient civilised race, who carried out extensive mining operations throughout Rhodesia, and must have collected enormous quantities of gold, copper, and tin.

He deries the theory that the ruins are the remains of a native fortress, as some have stated. Apparently Zimbabwe was the chief mining town of an ancient race, with ramifications over a vast area.

"These lony dead people," he says, "not only had enormous knowledge of geology, but possessed technical mining skill whereof even we of to-day are ignorant.

ANCIENT TOOLS.

"I have seen shafts sunk with perfect accuracy," he adds, "to a depth of fifty feet with drives underground extending eighty feet and perfectly shaped. How these drives were carried out and ore removed with out touching an inch of the surrounding valueless rock it is impossible to say or how these bygone miners traced valuable underground seams."

Dr. Frobenius, when investigating among natives, found many ancient mining tools used as oraments, which must have been stolen by their ancestors from the dwellers of Zimbabwe.

He also found many traditions giving curious pictures of Zimbabwe civilisation, wherein he ascertained its relationship with civilisations of other continents.

Dr. Frobenius is unable to state yet to what remote period Zimbabwe definitely belonged, though it is obvious that Zimbabwe passed through many hands.

He anticipates spending another year investigating after which he hopes to be able to announce a solution of the baffling mystery of ancient Africa.

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INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SITUATION

Shortage of Supply in India

WILL 4 MILLION QUARTERS BE IMPORTED?

The Corn Trade News writes under date Liverpool 20th November as follows:—

A week of stormy weather has been experienced throughout the British Isles. Field work has been interrupted, but comparatively high temperatures are promoting growth and frequently the young winter plants are showing up to advantage. Supplies of English Wheat are increasing moderately, but the competition of cheap German Wheat in some localities is making sales difficult. The average quotation on last Saturday's provincial markets was 41/10 1/2 per 480 lbs., compared with 42/7 1/2 a week previously.

On the whole, there was steady buying of Wheat in the past week, and occasionally the trade was good. Offers have been put forward freely by Canada and Argentina, and both these shippers made good sales to Europe, whilst Australia has continued to sell to India. Shipments are large, but a large shipping movement at this time of year is quite normal. The floating supplies readed for Europe have further increased, but this week's addition is only moderate. Prices on our markets at yesterday's close were 6d. to 1/6 per quarter higher for Canadian, and 3d. to 7½d. higher for Plata, whilst, Australian quotations were unchanged to 3d. up. This morning the market is steady, with a fair inquiry. Prices on North American markets were also marked higher, the advances ranging from 3/8 c. to 3 1/4 c. per bushel. On Argentine markets old crop advanced 2d. to 9d. per quarter, and new crop was unchanged to 2d. per quarter higher.

Primary receipts in the United States last week agin showed some decrease, but in Canada there was an increase. The total reported at U. S. western markets was 8,586,000 bushels, compared with 9,074,000 in the previous week and 9,930,000 in the coesponding week last season. Canadian receipts last week totalled 23,813,000 bushels; a week ago the total reported was 23,220,000, and a yea ago 15,657,000. Grading returns show 26 per cent. of the past week's receipts passed as No. 3 Northern or better, this comparing with 30 per cent.in the preceding week and 40 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

Canada's firmness still generally dominates the market, and one is on safe ground in saying that the continued buying of Dominion Wheat by needy importers strengthens the determination of the Farmers' Pool and other holders, to make the best possible use of the present opportuinty to market good quantities at higher prices than those recently ruling. The reduced official estimate of the Dominion crop helped to firm the market in the past week, and although there was increased competition from Argentina, yet this had no depressing effect, for there was quite a good demand on some days.

It is becoming more certain that the withholding of United States Wheat form the international trade, and India absorbing Australia's early supplies, make a much better selling market for Canada and Argentina; and to judge by latest developments in the United States and the statement of Pressident Coolidge, competing exporters need have no fear of American selling pressure for some time to come. This fact must have a steadying effect for the time being, but the American Wheat will have to be marketed some day, and in the near future Canada and the Southern Hemisphere can provide what is wanted, although they may ask somewhat higher prices, because of lessened competition.

We have made a reduction in our estimate of Canada's surplus to keep in line with the official crop estimate, but the reduction is only 3 million quarters for the reason that we already made some allowance for losses caused by the pre-harvest frost. The estimate for the Balkans and Hungary must also be reduced; but, on the other hand, it is fairly certain that the total season's supply of old and new crop in Argentina will be greater than hitherto reckoned. We make no change in the Australian estimate, which is in accordance with the official crop forecast, but we should not be surprised if the late rains in South Australia and Victoria filed out the crop so well that the fields there exceed expectations, the same as they did last year.

The estimate of requirements of importing countries call for some modification, but there is no big alteration in the total. Compared with previous estimates, some countries indicate moderate reductions, but there are also some increase, notably for Mediterranean countries, which have been buying very freely, and we now reckon large imports for these. Taking Europe as a whole, there have been, this season some good arrivals and the Wheat has gone quickly into consumption. There is not the least doubt that the consumption has been greatly affected by the loss of Maize, Millet and Buckwheat, also in some countries, by the loss of vegetables and fruit, these losses being caused by the long summer and autumn drought. We are also of opinion that the cheapness of bread has affected the consumption, so that, if Wheat prices keep low, and bread remains as cheap as at present, or cheaper, we believe there is a possibility that imports in the current season will be substantially greater than we have reckoned. We think it is quite possible that total imports this season—Europe and ex-Europe—may be as much as 110 million quarters.

With regard to the estimate of 23,000,000 quarters for non-European importers, this is admittedly large, but we do not think it is too large. It is well known that continued purchases of Australian Wheat by India have been a feature of the trade recently, and we expect to see large weekly totals reported when the new crops of Australia and Argentina are available in large quantities. Buyers in Egypt, the Orient and Brazil wait for these new supplies, and they take them freely—we expect there will be very free takings in the coming months, for we know that much is wanted.

India's import requirements deserve more than a passing notice. We confidently expect that fair quantities will be imported before the spring of 1929, when the next harvest will be gathered. This year's crop yielded only 36½ million quarters, of which some 500,000 quarters have already been exported. Home consumption in recent years has tended to stabilise around 40 million quarters per annum, so that from a purely statistical view-point, we might reckon on imports of about 4 million quarters. It is, however, very doubtful whether India will be prepared to pay for such a quantity of foreign Wteat. Experience has taught that the tendency is to cut down consumption rather than to make good the entire deficiency of a poor home crop by importing foreign Wheat. We recollect that in 1921, when the crop was finally returned at only 31,800,000 quarters, India imported 1,700,000 quarters from Australia and 300,000 quarters from the Pacific Coast of America. Prices at that time were averaging about 52/6 per 480 lbs., or about 5/- per quarter more than at present. Whether the lower price will encourage freer buying this season remains to be seen, but for ourselves we shall be greatly surprised if India imports more than two million quarters.

In conclusion, we wish once more to draw attention to the importance of the Argentine crop, which fact we believe is fully recognised on every market in Europe. According to a statement by the International Institue of Agriculture, the area remaining for harvest in roundly 20,000,000 acres. This year's crop has been frequently described as excellent, the latest Government bulletin says it is generally good, and according to the Anglo-South American Bank, the harvest promises to be generally satisfactory. In recent years, good crops have yielded 10.9 to 14.4 bushels per acre, so we think this year's average may be 13 bushels per acre. On this basis, the total crop should be 260 million bushels, or 32½ million quarters, and the season's supply was increased by fully 6,000,000 of old (surplus) Wheat, which was on hand 31st July last. From the total supply must be deducted about nine million quarters for home requirements, leaving 29,000,000 qrs. available for the foreign trade, a part of which, say 5/7,000,000 quarters will be reserved for the autumn of 1929. If all goes well with the harvest, a big supply of new Wheat will be available for export early next year, and this is of the greatest importance for buyers in Europe. We expect to see in the early months of next year average shipments of over a million quarters weekly form the Southern Hemisphere, and Canada should also put afloat more than a million quarters weekly, so that these shippers between them, in January/April, should furnish more than the estimated requirements of all importers. In addition there will certainly be some shipments from the United States which may well be 2/3000,00 quarters per week, for we do not think for one moment that United States millers will abandon their foreign Flour trade, whilst waiting to see what will be the result of the proposed farm relief legislation, nor do we think Wheat holders will refrain from offering Durums and White Pacific Wheats, which they know are not wanted for the home trade.

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STATE SUBJECTS' DEMANDS

CARRY ON CONTINUOUS PROPAGANDA

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, the leader of the Indian States People's Deputation, which returned on Saturday from England, to place their case before the Butler Committee, addressed a public meeting in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday evening, when he spoke on the work done by the deputation.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who occupied the chair, in his prefatory remarks made a comprehensive survey of the constitutional aspects of the relationship between the Paramount Power, the Princes and their subjects.

THANK YOU!

The Dewan Bahadur, who was garlanded as he rose to address the meeting, thanked all for the cordiality of their welcome to him and his colleagues on the deputation and proceeded to recount the nature of their mission to England.

He expressed himself thoroughly disappointed with the degree of ignorance which prevailed in England, both among the politicians of every shade of thought as among the Press regarding the administrative conditions obtaining in Indian States. He proceeded to say that the people in the States had no desire to meddle with the sovereignty of their Rulers. All that they sought was that autocracy should make place for representative Government and progress of the subject people as the logical outcome of the professions of the Indian Princes that they had lent their support to England in the last war for the suppression of autocracy. He urged that the administrative machinery in the States should be modernised and brought in line with that of British India. The measure of responsible Government with all its attendant facilities should be increased so as to reduce to the minimum the interference of the Paramount Power in the internal affairs of the States.

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

The speaker pleaded for a better understanding and greater goodwill between the Princes and their subjects, which he felt sure would conduce as much to ensure the lasting sovereignty of the former as to the prosperity and advancement of the latter. They had sought to popularise their claims through the memorandum which they presented to the Butler Committee in England. They also gave it the widest publicity in the English Press and by circulating copies of the same among public men and politicians there.

Proceeding, the Dewan Bahadur said that it was not the desire of his deputation to seek an increase in the control of the Paramount Power to the detriment of either the Princes or the State. The Maharaja of Patiala had said that he and his brother-Princes were entirely in sympathy with the national movement in British India. The people of the Indian States only desired these generous sentiments to be carried to their logical conclusion by the Indian Princes. Referring to the Treaty rights so often mentioned by the Princes the speaker recalled the recent words of Sir Malcolm Hailey upon the subject to the effect that the future did not lie on treaties, but upon the Princes coming into line with the progressive forces in British India. It was necessary also for the Princes to realise that the future lay in the fusion between Indian India and British India, without detriment to the monarchical rights of the Princes.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the activities of his deputation and the present activities of the peoples in the States were only a beginning in the direction which he had just enumerated, and hoped the latter would strive to increase the volume of public opinion in the States until the Princes realised the need for radical changes in their administration.

RAJPIPLA PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

INAUGURATION OF POPULAR COUNCIL URGED

SURAT, Dec. 15.

The Rajpipla State People's Conference met this afternoon at Rajpipla and was attended by about 500 delegates. Doctor Chunilal Himatram Bhat, Chairman of the Reception Committeee exhorted the people to form village Panchayats and Mahajan Mandals to put an end to ruinous litigation. He then dwelt on the necessity of compulsory primary education and legislative prohibition of early marriage, though he preferred voluntary action.

POPULAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Chunilal Gandhi, Advocate, was then voted to the chair. He thanked the Maharaja for permission to hold the Conference and urged the speedy inauguration of the Popular Council promised by His Higness last year, and separation of the Judicial and revenue departments. He said that economic and industrial questions were more importance than political. Agricultural instruction was essential for an essentially agricultural population and he advocated agricultural bias schools and foundation of night schools and free reading rooms. He deplored deterioration of agricultural manpower by drink and advocated rationing and gradual deduction leading to complete prohibition.

FOREST AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

He felt that the forest and mineral products of the state were not being developed and utilized and he pleaded for the introduction of small industries such as matchmaking, buttonmaking, calico printing, bamboo work etc as in Japan. He appealed to the people to use indigenous articles even at a sacrifice. He put in a strong plea for the spread of the cooperative movement and development of roads and railways. He was against short revision settlements and the restriction of the movement of agricultural produce. He concluded with an appeal for the immediate granting of democratic institutions.

The conference went into subjects committee at 6 P. M.—A. P.

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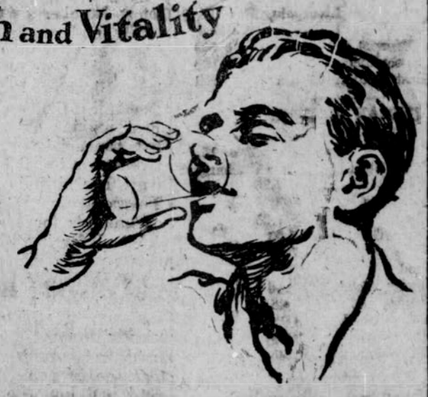

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SIND AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

CALL TO ALLOPATHS FOR MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND) Dec. 16.

The first sitting of Sindh Ayurvedic Conference was held on the 14th instant. After Dhanwantri Pujan, Bhai Gangaram Tilokchand Chairman of the reception Committee welcome the delegates. His speech was and appeal for the cause of ayurveda. Pundit Thakurdatta Sharma Vaidya, was then voted to the Chair. In the course of his presidential address he advised the followers of allopathic and indeginous systems to understand each other and cooperate. He urged the Government and the public to establish schools, colleges and free hospitals of indeginous systems for the expulsion of the quacks. He pointed out with at quotations that the indegenous system was purely scientific and in no way empirical and there were many things which the allopaths have yet to learn from them.

In the evening he delivered a magic lantern lecture and explained how elaborate and scientific were the rules given in shastras for hygiene.

Three resolutions were passed the first prayig for the health of the King. The second resolution urged the Vaidyas and Hakims to consult each other on their cases and the third condemned those who were selling degrees.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in connection with ensuing Municipal general elections, L. Napoo Hall, Matunga, 9 p.m., Seth V. L. Napoo to preside.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Prof. Zajti's lecture on Zend Avesta and Magyars—Turan and Iran," at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, Fort 5-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Prize distribution of Ram Mohan English School, Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

Prof. Francis Zajti's lecture on "Development of the Magyar Psyche" at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, 5-55 p.m.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Fellowship will meet today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the house of Ms. Maclean, Gowalia Tank Road, when Prof. R. Das of the Amalner Institute of Philosophy will speak. At 6-15 p.m. there will be a social gathering.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms (Fort) to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Ram Mohan English School will be held in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Wednesday (19th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside and Mrs. Deshmukh will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

A trip to Vihar Lakes is being arranged for Tuesday 25th instant. Charges including bus fares will be Rs. 2/8 per head. Those members who are desirous of joining the trip are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries.

LALAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

The local Congress Committee has strted collecting contributions for the Lalaji Memorial Fund. The following arounts have been already promised: Seth Jugjivandas Ujamshi Rs. 101, Seth Bhagirath Chunilal Rs. 55, a Sympathiser Rs. 25, total Rs. 177.

EVENING PARTY POSTPONED.

Khan Bahadur Curtay announces that owng to the serious illness of His Maesty the King-Emperor the evening paty fixed for to-day (Monday) at Noor Bag to meet the Hon. Sir Gulam Husan Hidayatulla and the Hon. Mowlvi Rafiudin Ahmed has been postponed to a future date, due information of which will be given hereafter.

PREM VARDHAK SAMAJ, ANDHERI.

The Prem Vadhak Samaj, Andheri, wil stage a Marathi drama named "Emya Prabhav" written by late Mr. R.G. Gadkari, on 22nd instant (Saturday) in aid of the Free Readnig Room, stated by the Samaj, in the compound of Seth Lalji Nanji, Versova Road. The drama is to begin at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Tikets are available at the Samaj Office Samshiv Road, near Andheri market.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Congress Municipal Party, Sub-Committee of the Bombay P.C.C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

PROF. ZAJTI'S LECTURES.

Professor Francis Zajti, a Hungarian Scholar of Budapest, will deliver two lectures at the Cama Orient Institute premises (Sukhadwalla Building 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort) at 5-55 p.m. (S.T.) as under:—(1) "The Zend Avesta and the Magyars—Turan and Iran" on Tuesday, (18th instant) and (2) "The Development of the Magyar Psyche" on Wednesday (19th instant.) The lectures are open to the public.

P. & T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION FUND.

The following letter is received from the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., Bombay, by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay:

"I am glad to inform you that the Managing Committee of my Association are quite aware of the excellent work that is being done by your Association and are fully convinced that in order to fulfill the objects, with which your Association was started, a permanent fund is no doubt altogether necessary. Hence my Committee have been pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 151 towards the permanent fund of your Association."

POSTAL NOTICE.

From the 15th instant to 2nd January 1929 X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted at reduced rates with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. In such telegrams the indication XLT should be inserted before the address. For X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland via Eastern or Indo or I.R.T. and to Gibraltar and Malta via Eastern the charge will be Re. 1-14 annas for ten words or less (including the indication XLT) and three annas for each additional word. X'mas and New year Greeting telegrams addressed to other countries, except Europe, with which the Daily letter telegram service is in force, will be charged at the same rate as for Daily letter telegrams but subject to a minimum charge of 10 words per telegram including the indication XLT. X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams will also be accepted for China, Hongkong, Japan Formosa and Philippine Islands, via Madras at rates which might be ascertained from telegraph offices.

KALAYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male 1559 female 1493 and children 2250) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of November 1928 was 5302.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lakhamsy Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly., when Seth Velji Lakhamsey Napoo will preside. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. T. Desai, S. H. Jhabvala, Nanji Premji Devji, B. N. Mehisheri, R. Krishna Iyer, K. Sitaram and others will speak.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of November 1928 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1189. Among them the number of new admission was 271 classified as stated below:—

1. Banias men 338, women 121, children 145, total 604; 2. Brahmins men 139, women 51, chidren 99, total 289. 3. Bhattias men 219, women 39, Children 11, total 269. 4. Other castes men 16, women 8, children 3 total 27. Total men 712; women 219; children 258; total 1189.

The average daily attendence was 39.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BOXING TOURNAMENT

A Boxing Tournament of the whole of the Bombay Presidency was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation. It was a tournament of all amateurs and included many wellknown amateur boxers from the Army, Navy and other civic insittutions from all parts of the Bombay Presidency including Karachi.

M. D. Wadia and Jack Wright of the Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution were the only and most successful competitors out of the City of Bombay, sart one from Byculla B. B. & C. I. Railway. M. D. Wadia was the only Parsee Indian champion who has still retained his Amateur Fly Weight Championship not only for the whole of the Western India but for the whole of India.

Jack Wright has been declared to be the Bantam Weight Champion for the whole of Western India and he is the winner of Sir Leslie Wilson Bantam Weight Challenge Cup.

TARIFF BOARD MEETING

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of representatives of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Ltd., at 11 a.m. to-day (Monday) in the office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay.

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MR. MOHANLAL DESAI UNDER LASH

CENSURE MOTION REFERRED TO ELECTION SUB-COMMITTEE

Of late, it seems no meeting of the B.P.C.C. is complete with a vote of censure being moved against a defaulting constituent. Close on the heels of a vote of censure against Mr. R. K. Vaidya, an attempt was made at the adjourned urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on Sunday afternoon to pass a resolution censuring the action of Mr. M. M. Desai, a Municipal Councillor, in supporting what was avowedly a form of untouchability, namely, the continuation of caste distinction in the Matunga Municipal School in the matter of drinking-pots. It must be remembered in this connection that Mr. Mohanlal Desai sits in the Corporation as a nominee of the Congress Municipal Nationalist Party.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved as an urgent item that the House be adjourned for some time (the exact extent to be named by the President) to consider the nomination of Mr. M. M. Desai by the Municipal Election Sub-Committee as a candidate of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing Municipal election as he has acted against the Congress creed of the removal of untouchability.

PRESIDENT'S QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.

The President pointed out that Mr. Mohanlal Desai was not a member of the B.P.C.C. and if he allowed the proposition to be discussed in the same meeting, Mr. Desai would be deprived of the opportunity of giving an explanation of his conduct. He, therefore, asked the mover to modify his proposition.

Mr. Krishna Iyer took cudgels for Mr. Mohanlal Desai and urged the House to forget what Mr. Desai had done in the past. It was enough for their purposes, he said, that Mr. Desai had signed the Congress pledge without any reservation.

PROPOSITION MODIFIED.

Mr. V. A. Desai then altered his proposition in the following way:

"This House condemns the action of Mr. Mohanlal Desai in openly defying and acting against the creed of the Congress, namely, the removal of untouchability."

Further Mr. V. A. Desai accepted a rider to his resolution agreeing to refer the resolution to the Election Sub-Committee for report.

Mr. M. N. Talpade was of opinion that the resolution should not get publicity before Mr. Mohanlal Desai was given an opportunity to explain his conduct.

Mr. V. A. Desai explained that it was far from his intention to cast a slur on Mr. Mohanlal Desai or to do anything out of spite. If Mr. Mohanlal Desai would give them so much as an assurance that he was really sorry for what he did, he (the speaker) would have nothing to say against Mr. Mohanlal Desai's nomination as a Congress candidate.

REFERRED TO ELECTION SUB-COMMITTEE.

The resolution was then referred to the Election Sub-Commitee for report.

The Committee then discussed a number of resolutions which were invited from the members as recommendations for the ensuing Calcutta Congress. One of these resolutions urged complete boycott of British goods while another suggested a complete boycott of all Anglo-Indian newspapers and printing presses.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

MR. S. C. BOSE TO PRESIDE

It has been already announced that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has accepted Presidentship of ensuing Hindustani Seva Dal Conference to be held at Calcutta during Congress week. Mr. Bose will fix the date of the Conference according to his convenience and announce it soon.

The office of the headquarters of the hindustani Seva Dal will be be opened on Congress grounds, Park Circus, Calcutta from the 16th December. All communications which are likely to reach the Dal Office after that date should therefore be sent to the above address.

All those who have been enrolled as either members or associates of the Dal during the current year are eligible to become delegates to the Conference. All those who desire to attend the Conference as delegates should write to the Dal headquarters immediately. Those who have not already become members should send in their fees of annas four (for membership—if they are already trained by the Dal, or Re. 1/- (for associateship—if they are not trained, and get themselves enrolled.

Resolutions to be moved at the Conference must be received at the Dal's Calcutta Office before the 24th December evening, duly proposed and seconded by eligible delegates. No resolutions received after that date will be taken into account.

The Hindustani Seva Dal Conference reception committee is being formed under the supervision of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and the names of its Office-bearers will be immediately announced.

MISS B. PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION

A LIFE DEDICATED TO SPREADING GOSPEL OF MUSIC

The concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in aid of the Concert Hall Fund came off on Sunday evening at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Miss Bhikhaiji A. Engineer. This annual function, which is held in the cold season, gave Bombayites an opportunity of enjoying a real musical treat. The programme contained no less than 13 items—the figure 13 did not prove inauspicious according to popular belief—and justice was done to each and every item by the performers, comprising piano solos, violin solos, and songs, which bore testimony to the excellent training given to her pupils by Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote. Miss Gool D. Tata, Miss Dina E. Billimoria, Miss Hyacinth Mendoza, distinguished themselves in their respective roles. A feature of the function was the "rendering" of four beautiful songs, by that veteran ventriloquist Mr. K. J. Anklesaria, viz., "The Lass with the Delicate Air"; "Love in Her Eyes Sits Playing"; "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead"; and "Sing Sweet Bird." All of them were loudly applauded by the audience. Then Miss Bhikhaiji in her inimitable style rendered three items of piano solo, the last one of which surpassed all others, viz., "The Queen of Heaven" played by the left hand only—a treat to those who know what it is to play with the left hand only.

After the end of the performanee prizes and certificates were distributed to the pupils of this veteran lady musician.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Miss Bhikhaiji A. Engineer, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., J.P., then addressed the gathering. She said in the course of her speech:—

The song of praises of a musician can be sung only by a musician, not a lay person like myself. Music is a divine art, and as we all know a musician, like a poet, is born, not made. Even though all of us are not endowed with the gift of music, the majority of us like much to hear music and appreciate it.

It would not be opportune to dilate on the powers of music, but I cannot resist the temptation of speaking a few words of praise for the good work which is being done by Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote. She has been successfully arranging concerts for several years past.

DEDICATED TO MUSIC.

During her musical career of thirty-four years' standing she has turned out hundreds of students, successfully passed in the examinations for music, with thorough training. Not only that, but she has given over in charity thousands of rupees after organising and successfully holding several concerts, a considerable portion of which she has given out of her own pockets. She has given about Rs. 25,000 in charity out of the proceeds of concerts, etc, which is highly commendable. This strikingly proves that this versatile lady is making the best use of the divine gift of music and is devoted to it heart and soul. Her sole desire now is to give Bombay the Beautiful, a Concert Hall worthy of its name. There are no two opinions about the need of such a Concert Hall, and it is to be devoutly wished for that lovers of music, especially the students trained by her, as well as the general public, will give due encouragement in fulfilling this cherished object. We all pray that the greatest desire of her life be soon realised!

Some of the students trained by her have become teachers themselves and their students also have lately passed examinations in music of the Trinity College of Music. Miss Bhikhaiji is examining these students without charging any fees. Besides she has taught several students without fees, or with moderate fees, not as a teacher, but as a sympathetic friend would do. Another outstanding fact is that the parents of the pupils have implicit faith in her and when they have to go out of their homes they prefer sending their daughters to her music studio till they return late in the evening. This has led many students to say that Bhikhaiji "is not only a Master but a Mother as well." She has been training pupils for the last 34 years at the great risk of her health. She takes great delight in the training and welfare of the pupils in her charge.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote has given the benefit of her unique musical knowledge as well as money for public welfare, and it is the bounden duty of all to help her in furthering the object so dear to her heart.

MISS CONTRACTOR THANKS PRESIDENT.

Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, in thanking the President in the course of her speech, said:—

I take this opportunity of speaking a few words about Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote. Everyone is acquainted with her musical career and her efforts in successfully organising concerts has well been praised on all hands.

Music is such an art that the knowledge of a particular language is not necessary to appreciate it. It produces remarkable effect on human mind. As Shakespeare has so beautifully said: "The man that has no music in himself, is fit for treasons, strategems and spoils." In India some "ragas" of music produce remarkable results. For instance, the "Dipak" raga produces a light automatically without any human effort, so also if "mehegh" raga is used, rain is produced at once. Poets all over the world have sung in praise of the remarkable powers of music. Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote who has devoted her whole life in the study and teaching of this divine art deserves unstinted praise. She is the first Parsi lady member of the Academy of the College of Music. We all are justly proud of this unique honour which she alone, from the cultured class as well as the advocates of women's education, enjoys. Her girl-pupils have shown us the good knowledge of music they have acquired from her, which highly speaks of her sound and thorough training.

Several musical associations of the West have borne testimony to the natural bent of Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote towards music and her knowledge of it. She has organised and held successfully several concerts in classical music, thereby killing two birds with one stone. She always offers her help willingly in all functions of charity and her efforts are always appreciated. We all heartily wish that her wish of giving Bombay a nice Concert Hall may soon be fulfilled.

Miss Contractor thanked all those who had rendered help in making the concert successful—to the pupils, to Messrs. Rose for lending the use of the piano, to Mr. Heerjibehedin for accepting advertisements free of charge in his paper, and to Messrs. Framroze H. Pavri for giving the use of chairs free of charge. She also announced a prize of two guineas to Mr. Anklesaria from Mr. Heerjibehedin.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

ENSUING MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Lakhamsey Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, when Seth Velji Lakhamsey Napoo will preside and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Balubhai T. Desai, S. H. Jhabvala, Nanji Premji Devji, B. N. Mehisheri, R. Krishna Iyer, K. Sitaram and others will speak on the coming Municipal Elections.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Course on Saturday.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928.

Finding that the dispute between two South American Republics, Bolivia and Paraguay—both members of the League of Nations—was taking a serious turn, M. Briand, President of the last sessions of the League Council, sent to them a telegram asking them not to be naughty.

• • • •

Each party replied to the telegram promptly, saying that it wasn't. One complained that the other began teasing it first, while the other said in effect that in the first place it did not do it and in the second place even if it did they wouldn't be naughty any more.

• • • •

But Dame League who was sunning herself in Lugano would not be satisfied. So she sent another "admonitory telegram" ordering them to behave themselves and threatening them with dire punishment.

• • • •

This the children seem to have anticipated because before the telegram reached them, their reply was on its way to Lugano and the rest of the world.

• • • •

It runs thus: "La Paz.—The War Minister announces that a sanguinary clash has occurred in the Paraguayan border." Queer way of being on best behaviour.

• • • •

In mail week, Lady Mehta was interviewed, by a typically modern English girl on behalf of the "Daily News" and "Westminster Gazette" and an interesting conversation ensued about women in the East and women in the West.

• • • •

But, I am afraid, I am unable to follow their discussions on the Oriental philosophy of self-abnegation and the Occidental ditto of self-expression or assertion, etc., from the feminine point of view.

• • • •

And I was positively frightened to read that they were also calmly discussing spiritual suicide and the discovery of life through loosing it.

• • • •

It all made me rather giddy and I felt that my head was going round in circles at the rate of a few thousand revolutions per second.

• • • •

The wheel began to gather further speed as I vaguely realised that in reply to Lady Mehta's view that women should aim at being good wives and mothers, "the typically modern English girl" was pleading for a "career" for girls, e.g., "piloting aeroplanes, writing books, running a business, expressing one self in some way."

• • • •

I stopped and so did the revolutions. When I had sufficiently collected myself together I cautiously tried to read again—And I Was Immediately Compensated For My Troubles.

• • •

The "typically modern English girl" was saying: "Mainly we want to grow up. It is our growing up that make us restless. Our thoughts about emancipation are not artificial or affected thoughts: they are a very real inner urge. We cannot hold back even if we would."

• • • •

This was a sort of key to the riddle that has been teasing me for years. Now I know the secret of the ex-popularity of the Jazz band and all night dances. Incidentally I discovered that the Saxophone was intended to musically interpret the "growing pains."

• • • •

All For A Kiss.

Women Who Have Unmade History.

—Press Headlines.

I am sure they did so in search of a "career".

MOTOR-DRIVER ALLEGED TO BE DONE TO DEATH

SEQUEL TO QUARREL OVER GAMBLING

Hiralal Sital, a Hindu motor driver residing at Vithaldas Thakurdas Chawl, Chikalwady, was brutally done to death by two unknown assailants on Saturday. It appears that he was suddenly attacked by the assailants with whom he had a quarrel over gambling in the compound of the building. The assailants who were armed with iron pipes belaboured Hiralal and fatally wounded him on the head. He died on the spot.

A post-mortem examination of his body revealed that he died of concussion of the brain. Pending police enquiry, the City Coroner adjourned the inquest over his body till Sunday 22nd instant.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

A fatal motor car accident resulting in the death of Dubari Bechoo, a middle-aged Hindu, occurred on Saturday morning at Ballard Road. While passing along the Road, the deceased, was knocked down by a private car No. Y- 185. He bled profusely and on being removed to the G. T. Hospital, died the same afternoon. A post-mortem examination revealed that the deceased died of fracture of the base of the skull.

Mr. James MacLean, Marine Superintendent of the B.I.S.N. Co., the owner of the car, in his evidence before the Coroner on Sunday stated that the car was being driven at a speed of about 15 miles. The deceased who was standing behind a taxi which was lying across the road, sudenly stepped in front of his car. The driver pulled the brakes but by that time, the deceased was knocked down.

The inquest was then adjourned.

NEHRU REPORT AND ANJUMAN-I-KHADIME-ISLAM

The following resolution among others was passed by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Khadim-e-Islam, Bombay, at its meeting held on the 5th instant:—

"The Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Khadim-e-Islam heartedly welcomes and supports the recent decision and resolution of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League with regard to the Nehru Report, and considers the said resolution as correctly voicing the opinion of the Muslim public of Bombay in respect of the Nehru Report, because the Muslims now have absolutely no confidence in the Nehru Scheme nor in the Indian National Congress."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

With the return of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala and of Kashmir as also of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, the Leader of the Indian States Peoples' Delegation to England and with the near prospect of a number of Conferences both of the States people and of British Indians to discuss constitutional reforms, the problem of the Indian States will necessarily receive during the next few weeks far more attention from the Indian public than it ever did before. The Maharaja of Patiala in his press interview, has not added much to the several public statements he has made before with regard to the Princes' work in England, and the Maharaja of Kashmir, too has contented himself with endorsing those statements. Their reticence may be partly due to the fact, mentioned in the interview to our representative by Col. Haksar of the Gwalior State, who has also returned with the Maharajas, that "the Princes could get no inkling into the mind of the Committee (the Butler Committee), whose general attitude was one of great reserve." Col. Haksar has done well to deny categorically the allegation made by an anonymous correspondent in the "Indian National Herald" that some Princes have submitted to the Butler Committee a confidential memorandum derogatory to British Indians. He also denies that the Special Organisation of which he was the Director had anything to do with such a memorandum. It is difficult to believe that the Princes would compromise their position by any secret manœuvre or say anything derogatory to their fellow-countrymen in British India.

Of special interest to-day is the speech of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, delivered at the banquet given to him by the Council of State Ministers in honour of his return from England. The speech reviews, in an able and comprehensible manner, the whole problem of Indian States. His utterance is notable for the paternal sympathy which he shows for the welfare of his subjects and which is consistent with the best traditions of ancient Indian kingship. In view probably of the visit of the States Peoples' Delegation to England, he puts more stress on the question of internal reforms in the States than on the States' relation to the future Commonwealth of India. The latter question however deserves some special notice, especially because the Maharaja of Patiala has reiterated the view expressed by several Princes that the Nehru Report is one-sided and does not do justice to the rights of the Princes. The Princes' ground for this view is that, while the Nehru Report provides that the Commonwealth of India would exercise all the rights and discharge all the obligations arising out the treaties with the Princes that are now exercised and discharged by the Government of India, the Princes contend that some of the rights at present exercised by the Government of India are an encroachment on their own treaty rights. One good answer to this may be stated as follows: The rights of the Princes are now under special consideration. If the result of the Butler Committee's enquiry is satisfactory to the Princes, the rights which they will have ascertained will be necessarily respected by the Commonwealth of India. If the Princes are not satisfied with the results of the enquiry, they will at least then realise that it were better far to negotiate with the representatives of British Indians. Even to-day the Nehru Committee has made a standing invitation to the Princes to meet them at a Round Table Conference. That is also the view of several Princes like the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The accredited representatives of the States people have said again and again that nothing would please them better. It would be well for the Princes to respond readily to the Nehru Committee's invitation. For they will find nowhere better safeguards for their rights than the support of their fellow-Indians.

As regards the question of reforms in the States, the Nawab of Bhopal sympathetically considers the claims of the people of the States but feels that for the present at any rate the reforms recently recommended by the Princes are adequate. He also feels that the demands made by the States Peoples' Delegation in its memorandum to the Butler Committee go too far in the direction of democracy, which, he fears, is not quite suited to the genius of the Indian people and will require a long period of training. Now in the first place, the reforms adumberated by the Princes have yet to be put into effect in many of the States, though all will readily acknowledge that most if not all the reforms are being worked in Bhopal and several other progressive States. But assuming that all the reforms will soon be adopted by all the States, they only constitute at present what is usually called paternal Government or beneficent despotism. And so long as absolutism prevails at the top, there is little certainty that the paternal, benevolent Government will always continue. Besides, in these days of fast increasing obligations of a State, it is impossible for the Government to discharge all those obligations except with the full association of the people with Government. That is why it is said that good Government is no substitute for self-Government and that is also why absolutism is doomed all over the world. As for the Nawab of Bhopal's view that democracy is not suited to the genius of India, we can say unhesitatingly that the view is not borne out either by the ancient or the recent history of India. His Highness rightly recognises that the greatest good of the greatest number is the best ideal for any State. This may be coupled with the commonsense view that the greatest number of the people know best what is good for them. If a plebiscite were taken, the people of India would declare unhesitatingly for democracy. The demands made by the States Peoples' Delegation can hardly be said to be excessive. Indian Princes would serve the best interests of their States if they would consider those demands sympathetically. The introduction of Responsible Government in the States will by itself go a long way in solving the intricate problem of the relation of the States towards the Commonwealth of India.

THE FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE

The Council of the League of Nations has concluded its sittings at Lugano after doing—nothing. For we believe that even those who cling with enthusiasm, more pathetic than proper, to the present spirit of the League will be disappointed at the indecision, however masterly but nonetheless inglorious, displayed by the Council in performing its duty towards the development of world peace. The Council met primarily for making final arrangements for the settlement of the problems of Reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland. Incidentally it met, we believe, to settle outstanding differences between some of the League members. But the only positive contribution that it has made to the realisation of its ideal is the appointment of some members to the Permanent Central Board on Opium Traffic. This may be a step towards world peace, but we doubt whether it can make up for the failure of the League Council in other matters. The main problems, viz., Reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland, still remain in the air as before the agreement of September 16. Indeed they have, since then, been lost in dark clouds of confusion because the parties concerned find that they do not know exactly what the agreement implies. And the only effort that the League has made to rescue these problems from confusion is another agreement to continue negotiations regarding the first through diplomatic channels. No wonder the Germans are, to quote the language of cautious statesmanship, "pessimistic". If it is true, as an Anglo-Indian contemporary suggests, that the Allies are opposed to any change in the 'status quo' then signing the agreement of September 16 as also all subsequent protestations of loyalty to it are, to say the least, dishonest diplomacy. It is the wide discrepancy between intentions and practice on the part of the big members and the League's inability to hold them to their professions that constitute the two fold tragedy of the League of Nations. This is at the bottom of the League's failure to solve disputes, that have become scandalous because of their long-standing, between Hungary and Rumania, Poland and Lithuania. The big Powers, if it serves their own interests, privately back one, some time both, in turn, of the disputants with the result that the latter begin to defy the League of Nations successfully. Unlike Rumania and Hungary, Poland, has been so consistently pampered by the Allies since its independence that it swallowed Lithuania's capital town without even a voice of protest from the League. Encouraged by the favouritism of the Allies she is now maltreating the Germans in Upper Silesia. And her Foreign Minister, instead of explaining her actions, indulges in such violent attacks on Germans in Upper Silesia that Dr. Stresemann himself is provoked into a spirited rejoinder. Reuter does not give details of M. Zaleski's outburst, but its violence can be gathered from the fact that Dr. Stresemann, admittedly the most dispassionate and the coolest of League statesmen, lost his temper. All that the League did was to swear by its good intentions towards the minorities M. Zaleski was let off without even a warning, perhaps to play the irritating truant again. If he does so the League will again be powerless to do anything. General Smuts, who assisted at the birth of the League, goes to the root of the trouble when, in the course of an apology for the League, he says: "There has no doubt been some marked success, especially where the Great Powers were not directly concerned. It is so much easier for the League to handle the smaller fry and even they have on one or two occasions successfully defied; witness the continuing trouble between Poland and Lithuania and again between Hungary and Rumania." It is the Great Powers who are responsible for the unenviable position to which the League has been reduced. And until they surrender their sense of superciliousness and self-interest to the real spirit of the League, Geneva will continue to be the headquarters of the most stupendous international farce in history.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has published an able memorandum on the need for the revision of the Indian Customs Tariff by Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay. Prof. Vakil makes out a very strong case for a revision on the grounds, among others, that the Indian tariff has considerably increased in importance in recent years and is now the most important source of revenue to the Government of India and that since the acceptance of the principle of discriminating protection in 1923 the Indian tariff has assumed a commercial importance which it did not have till then. It is also to be noted that the complicated questions in connection with the Customs Revenue as between the Indian States and British India demand a speedy and equitable solution and that India's attitude towards the vexed question of Imperial Preference should be definitely laid down as soon as possible, so as to prevent its being smuggled in in a piecemeal manner. Prof. Vakil also rightly stresses the importance of ascertaining from time to time the position of India in international movements regarding tariff questions and the exact effect of our tariff on our trade and industries. He points out that progressive countries, like the United States of America, have standing bodies for similar purposes. We would strongly advise the Federation of Indian Chambers to give urgent and serious consideration to Prof. Vakil's suggestion.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN GERMANY

ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

(BY CURT PLATEN, HAMBURG).

The Weimar Constitution—i.e., the Republican constitution now in force in Germany—clearly and unreservedly enunciates the principle that the Government of the country can only remain in power so long as it enjoys the confidence of the nation, as expressed through the medium of its elected representatives. The foremost question therefore, that concerns the electors on the occasion of every general election for the Reichstag is that of the composition of the new government. The strongest party naturally claims the largest share in it. This is quite as it should be; for the elections have shown that it enjoys the confidence of the largest section of the community.

THE PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGN POWER.

I doubt whether the German people, in their entirety, thoroughly realise the importance of this aspect of parliamentary elections, seeing that the new system was only introduced less than ten years ago; but in course of time they will get accustomed to the idea that they—and they alone—are responsible for the destinies of the country. The course that has to be steered by the Government vessel is entirely dependent on the outcome of the parliamentary elections, and it is this factor that determines the destiny of the nation for a period of four years.

COMPARISON WITH BRITISH SYSTEM.

Whereas Great Britain, the home of parliamentary institutions, which has adopted more or less completely the two party system represents in a way the interests where numerous political parties strive side by side of one another and this state of things is not likely to change in the immediate future, in Germany practically each party represents in a way the interests of some special section of the people. The Social Democrats, for example, rely for their power on the masses of working men and women. The Centre Party is the representative of the interests of the Roman Catholic section, its right (or Conservative) wing giving prominence to the wishes of the farmers. In addition, there are a number of smaller parties—more or less Liberal or Democratic in their views—and secessionist groups whose influence on the composition of the Government frequently far exceeds their numerical strength. If Germany were to introduce the two-party system, the Government would often pass from one extreme to the other, e.g., from the Socialists to the Conservatives, and vice versa. The consequences would be as far-reaching as they would be undesirable, and would include, among others, complete changes in the personnel of the Civil Service. This is a disadvantage which Germany is anxious to avoid.

VALUE OF COMPROMISE.

There is, therefore, no need to regret that up to the present every Government that has presided over the destinies of Republican Germany, has been constituted along the lines of a compromise. No doubt, such a political system has its difficulties. Under it the distribution of ministerial portfolios is often regulated by political arithmetic, and that is, by no means, an advantage. Moreover, it is a system that does not suit those politicians whose actions are entirely guided by abstract principles and who are sworn enemies of any kind of compromise. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the members of every Coalition Government are obliged to pay considerable attention to the wishes of every section of the people. Coalition Governments are least likely to pursue a one-sided policy, and they are indeed the representatives of large divisions of the nation. All this, of course, pre-supposes that the Government in question really subordinates all party interests to those of the nation as a whole.

CHANCE FOR NON-PARLIAMENTARIANS.

A special feature of the Weimar Constitution is that it enables non-parliamentarians to enter the Government if they are considered fit candidates for ministerial posts. Two of the Chancellors, for example—viz., Dr. Cuno and Dr. Luther—have never been members of the Reichstag, and the same holds good for numerous other Cabinet Ministers under successive governments.

Perhaps, the greatest safeguard of democratic institutions in Germany is Article 41 of the Constitution, according to which the National President must be elected by the direct vote of the whole people, whilst a plebiscite is required to dismiss him from his office. The German Constitution, therefore, is one of the most democratic ones in existence, and this is particularly the case in regard to the method of electing the supreme head of the nation.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL IMPASSE

NECESSITY OF FACING FACTS

(BY BHARATA).

"We need discipline. We must have the necessary steam to propel the national machinery; but it must be under proper control. Closely allied to this is the principle of compromise and accommodation..... we are being called upon by the state of our nation to-day to make every sacrifice in order to accommodate those who are as staunch Nationalists as ourselves, but who do not always see eye to eye with us. .....Life is one long second best, and there should be no bar against the second best if, by being content with it for the time being, we can carry large sections of the nation with us on the road to victory. Above all, let us not think of winning party victories when we have still to win the great victory of freedom against slavery, and of justice against a whole nation's wrongs."

—MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

By the time this appears in print the nation's eyes will be fixed on that historic City of Calcutta. The builders of the nation and the moulders of her destiny will have gathered there to deliberate over the question of Mother India's freedom. If, therefore, these few words of an impatient soldier of freedom catch the eyes of those leaders on whom rests the supreme task of bringing about national solidarity for a consolidated and concerted action for the speedy achievement of Swaraj, he will feel himself amply rewarded.

HARM OF FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES.

So many efforts treading all known avenues of political agitation, efforts both well-meaning and ill-begotten, have been tried for the last 43 years of the establishment of the Indian National Congress; but to the humiliation of every Indian and to his eternal shame the fissiparous tendencies so rampant in our politics have made those efforts productive of nothing. Doctrines, in certain cases with an extra-strong dose of irreligious fanaticism, threaten to sap at the very root the delicate frame-work which is to be the Charter of Indian Liberty. It is not my purpose here to go into the details of the monumental document, popularly known as the Nehru Report; nor do I propose to examine and deal with the basis on which the variety of opposition to it is based. The opposition to the Nehru Report is on the one hand so trivial that it ill-becomes its hostile critics to disrupt the national solidarity and on the other there is a mentality which would have nothing of the "give" but would have all the "take". The spirit of individualism and the absence of a true spirit of sacrifice of petty advantages to the greater good of the country—these are the two dominating factors that threaten to throttle the child of India's constructive statesmanship. Any attempt at any analysis of these two, in themselves mutually antagonistic, phases of the opposition to the Nehru Report will be useless for silencing these croakers.

FACE REALITIES.

But spurious coins often glitter more than gold, because they are not genuine and those who are led away by the glitter cannot be fooled for ever. To the unsophisticated and credulous countrymen of mine who are swayed by meaningless, though the more mischievous on that account, appeals to sentiment and emotion, my urgent exhortation is: "friends, face facts, for facts are facts." To their leaders I can only say that it is indeed, an innocent display of bankrupt statesmanship to ignore inconve

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

Very Monstrous!

Speaking at the annual meeting of the P. & O. S. N. Company Lord Inchcape described Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill as "monstrous"—an adjective which suits his own speech best. He is pleased to call the Bill as "an act of confiscation and expropriation" which would lead to "the confiscation and expropriation" of other British enterprises "which are of immense value to India." In fairness to his Lordship's expert knowledge we cannot suggest that he did not know what he was talking about. He knew it and, therefore, deliberately indulged in statements which are nothing, if not monstrous, in their implications. For, opposition to a bill which seeks to break the foreign shipping monopoly in the interest of the country concerned and for the encouragement of the country's own shipping, which is very necessary and perfectly practicable, means nothing else but depriving it and its people of their right to economic development—a right which, as Lord Inchcape remembers history, was exercised by Great Britain in a manner which, incidentally, involved real monstrosities. In fact, such an opposition connotes a grossly callous and unjustifiable "confiscation and expropriation" of the country's rights although it may not be "altogether foreign to principles of nations forming the British Empire."

Issues Clarified.

Lord Inchcape has also warned Indians to keep their hands off other industries like jute, cotton and wool banking, insurance, etc., because, as he seems to suggest, any interference in the present state of things and any measure to help the people of India to profit by the resources and possibilities of their own country, would be "confiscation and expropriation." But we wonder how Lord Inchcape, who once did so much for the European Civil and Military services, forgot to include them also among the Britishers' preserves, because their Indianisation would admittedly mean "confiscation and expropriation" of the foreigner's illegitimate right to feed fat on poor India. It is difficult to imagine a more brutal and shameless spirit of exploitation than that revealed by Lord Inchcape. We, however, welcome his speech as clearly showing what British commercial interests mean by "principles of nations forming the British Empire" and by "Imperial trade". Such speeches would serve to clarify the issues between India and England. India now knows what she is up against and is, we hope, better for the knowledge.

Bombay Women in Conference.

The Third Annual Conference of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational Reform which was held in Bombay on Saturday under the presidentship of Lady Meherbai Tata has done excellent work during these three years in pressing upon the attention of the public special claims of women's education. It will be seen from the speech of Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, that the Bombay Committee is only one branch of the All India Conference and that the whole organisation is vigorously working for women's education. We wholeheartedly join Mrs. Tyabji and Lady Tata in their condemnation of the pernicious custom of the "purdah". But it is still a mystery to us why there is no agitation in Bombay against the limiting of primary education of Muslim girls in the City to those under ten years only as against eleven years in the case of other communities. The unjustifiable and invidious distinction is born of the "purdah" mentality and must go. We expect earnest advocates of reform, like Mrs. Tyabji, to take a lead in the matter.

"Barbaric."

Lady Tata did well to call upon the women of Bombay to "wage a war" against the unhealthy and "barbaric" custom of child marriages. But it must be stated in fairness that barbarians generally do not marry their children so very early. The Conference gave wise and discriminating support to Mr. Sarda's Bill against child marriages. While welcoming the attempt to pass legislation prohibiting early marriages, the resolution "strongly protests against his proposed ages of 12 and 15 and calls on him and the Select Committee to amend his Bill" so that "the legal age of marriage for girls and boys should be made 16 and 21, respectively." The Legislative Assembly and the Age of Consent Committee will, no doubt, take due notice of this resolution and similar ones passed at scores of Women's Conferences all over India.

CLAIMS OF THE MINORITIES

Seth Haji Haroon's Representation to National Convention

"SAFEGUARDS" FOR MUSIMS

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

A pamphlet has been published here by Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., entitled "The Constitution of the Future Commonwealth of India and the Rights of the Muslim Minority—a representation submitted to the members of the Nehru Committee, Allahabad and the All-Parties' Convention, Calcutta."

The author of the pamphlet says that unless adequate safeguards are provid for various minorities the chances of national solidarity for agitation on constitutional lines will be difficult if not impossible. He is apprehensive that the question of reservation of seats for Muslims may be the rock on which the Indian ship commanded by Pandit Motilal Nehru may founder. Therefore he feels sanguine that his suggestions on the Nehru Report will receive proper and adequate consideration at the hands of those drafting India's constitution.

THE EGYPTIAN ANALOGY.

The members should realise, he says, that the settlement of the Egyptian Independence question was arrived at only when equitable treatment of the Copts minority by the late Zaghlul Pasha strengthened the demands of Egyptians for independence. Haji Haroon then reminds the members of the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Convention that ample and adequate safeguards provided in the constitutions of the various States of Eastern Europe should give food for thought to those "in whose hands has fallen the task of navigating the Indian ship through currents and cross-currents of India's political constitutional problems."

OTHER MINORITIES.

As regards Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Parsis Haji Haroon expresses the opinion that these communities are sufficiently well organised and powerful to press their claims. Their large vested interests would certainly prompt any framer of Indian constitution to give all possible facilities to their capital for expansion, for two reasons: firstly because of their inalienable and primary rights as citizens of the Commonwealth and secondly in the interests of the development of the country. The claims of the Marathas in Maharashtra and of the non-Brahmins of Madras should be considered favourably by the advanced caste-Hindus. For Indian Christians Haji Haroon suggests the provision of adequate and effective safeguards for their religion and cultural development on account of their civil rights as well as on enthnological grounds.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Haji Haroon makes a strong plea for the grant of equal political privileges and rights to the depressed classes and believes that since the laws of Manu were first put into operation five thousand years ago the condition of the depressed classes has been a stigma on the social structure of the Hindu Society. The author of the pamphlet postulates that proof of India's fitness for self-government would be measured not in various instalments of reforms but in the degree of treatment accorded to the minorities by the major communities. He makes various suggestions which if incorporated as fundamental laws in the Indian constitution would go a long way towards creating confidence in place of district and concord in place of discord.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

He recommends that one-third of the total strength of elected representatives in the Central Legislature should be guaranteed to Muslims under a system of joint electorates. For Bengal and the Punjab Haji Haroon suggests representation of Muslims on a basis of population. The North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan should be created separate provinces and should be treated as separate units in the Federal States of the Commonwealth of India as outlined in H. H. the Aga Khan's scheme. Whatever reforms may be introduced hereafter should also be granted to the Frontier Province and to Baluchistan.

SEPARATE SIND.

As regards Sind, Haji Haroon makes a strong plea for separation and desires that this should be done in the next instalment of reforms. Adequate representation of Muslims in the Imperial Provincial and subordinate services is, he says, absolutely necessary, firstly, because the preponderance of any one community does not in the long run conduce to efficiency of service and secondly because Muslims should be given a chance to reserve the land of their birth.

"MINISTER FOR MINORITIES"

The pamphlet details provisions for arbitration boards for the settlement of inter-communal disputes, the reorganisation of Islamic laws relating to inheritance and domestic law, etc., and the appointment of a Minister for the management, conduct and supervision of Wakf properties on the same lines as is done in Muslim States of Turkey, Iraq and Egypt and in the French Dominions of Morocco and Tunis. In order to protect the religious and cultural rights of the Muslim minority in India, Haji Haroon suggests the appointment of a "Minister for Minorities" as is the case in several States of Eastern Europe.

Haji Haroon is fully convinced that if his suggestions receive statutory recognition in the Constitution of the Future Commonwealth of India then surely India will win the admiration of the world.—A.P.

MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES

MADRAS PACT SUGGESTS EXCESS REPRESENTATION

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

A number of Hindu and Muslim leaders met to-day under the presidency of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar to bring about a pact between Hindus and Muslims regarding Muslim representation in the Legislatures in view of the ensuing Convention. After over three hours' discussion it was agreed that in order to pursuade Muslims to accept Joint electorates, seats in excess of those accruable under the population basis should be given to the Mussalmans, but no definite agreement could be reached on the percentage of the seats to be thus given. Those present were Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, V. Ramdas, Syed Murtaza Saheb, Varadharajlu Naidu, Mr. G. A. Natesan, T. R. Venkata Rama Shastri, S. Satyamurti, Govinda Raghava Iyer, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Dr. Natesa, Mudaliar, Jamal Mahomed and Hakim Reuf Pasha.—A.P.

SIKHS IN AFGHANISTAN

NOT COMPELLED TO WEAR HATS

FANTASTIC TALES REFUTED

The Consul General to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan writes:—

It is sometime, that the topic of order, imposing compulsion for wearing sats for Sikhs in Afghanistan is freely and continuously being discussed by some papers and meetings of Sikh organisations all over India, and it was regretful to note that some of them also have expressed premature and improper sentiments based on mere nonsensical intelligence spread by some interested factors. Therefore, we announce for the information of the Sikh Leaders in particulars and for the Sikh Community in general that such news and informations were quite untrue and baseless.

There exists no compulsory order for Sikhs to wear hat in Afghanistan.

PESHAWAR-KABUL ROAD BLOCKED UP

MOTOR DRIVERS' RUMOURS FALSE

The following is sent for publication by the Afghan Consul:

As was announced formerly that the roads to Peshawar and Kabul are blocked up, due to the mischief of the ring leaders the news is confirmed by the latest cable received by me from Kabul; although caravans continue travelling as usual. No settlement has yet been arrived at as the Jirgah held by the local loyalist tribes with the ring leaders of the Sango Khail tribe and therefore a satisfactory result is anticipated. If the settlement is peacefully concluded, all well and good, otherwise drastic measures would be adopted by all the loyalist party and the Government. The rumours circulated by the motor drivers from Peshawar are false and the readers can judge for themselves the truth of the fact by comparing with the official statement appearing in the papers.

DR. VARADARAJULU NAIDU

RESIGNS A. I. C. C. MEMBERSHIP

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Dr. Varadharajlu Naidu who is not going to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress and the Convention owing to illhealth in his family has resigned his membership of the A. I. C. C. and has expressed the wish that Mr. Yakub Hasan may be elected in his place.—A.P.

MR. IYENGAR ON DOMINION STATUS

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Addressing a large gathering at Tilak Ghat this evening prior to his departure to Guntur Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said that people should fully realise the implications of complete independence and boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. Iyengar declared that Dominion Status would be nothing more than a glorified system of dyarchy. He hoped that the Calcutta Congress would reaffirm the Delhi A. I. C. C. resolutions which in his opinion represented a fair compromise.—A.P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL DEAD

WIDESPREAD REGRET IN MADRAS

LEADER OF "JUSTICE" PARTY

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Raja of Panagal, leader of the "Justice" Party and formerly Chief Minister, Madras Government, died last night following an attack of influenza. The funeral takes place this morning.

Madras received with widespread regret the news of the death of the Raja of Panagal which occurred suddenly this morning at his residence following an attack of influenza.

Born in 1866 he was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1915 to 1919. He was elected a member of the Madras Legislative Council by the landed aristocracy in 1920 and was the first Chief Minister under the reformed constitution and was in charge of Local Self-Government Department. For the two successive terms he was re-elected by his constituency. he was invited to the Imperial war conference in 1918 He visited England as representative of the Landed Aristocracy and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee on constitutional reforms. He was President of the South Indian Liberal Federation and Leader of the Non-Brahmin movement. The title of hereditary Raja was conferred on him in 1923.—A. P.

BLACKENING MILL WORKER'S FACE

DISPUTE BEFORE AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

The Council of the representatives of the Labour Union last night considered the situation arising out of the complaint lodged by the police against an operative of the Gujerat Ginning Mill for attempting to commit suicide by taking opium as a sequel to some mill operatives blackening his face and taking him round the mill for his alleged immoral conduct and resolved to permit the operatives of the mill to go on strike within five days if the man responsible for blackening the face was not dismissed.—A. P.

HON MR. RIEU ON TOUR IN SIND

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C. S.I., Revenue Member of Council, will proceed on a tour to Sind on December 24 arriving at Karachi on 26th. The Hon. Member will be at Larkana on 27th where he will halt till the 31st. He will leave Larkana on January 1 and proceed to Sukkur, halting there till the 3rd. He will also visit Nawabshah and return to Bombay via Karachi on January 10.

SUGAR IMPORTS IN GERMANY

DUTIES INCREASED FROM 15 TO 25 MARKS

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.—The new Customs regulations with regard to sugar imports increasing duties from 15 to 25 marks, per double hundredweight, will be enforced from 18th December. These duties have been rendered necessary in view of the danger threatening German sugar-beet growers due to large importations.—Reuter's Special.

HARMONY BETWEEN RULER AND THE RULED

Ideals of Indian Kingship

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S SPEECH

At a banquet given to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal by the Council of the State Ministers in honour of his return from England, His Highness, in a sympathetic and comprehensive speech, said that the proper recognition of the ancient treaty rights of the Princes was as much in the interests of the people of the States as of the Princes. The rights of the people and of the Princes, he said, should be so adjusted as to maintain the harmony between the two, which is the ideal of Indian Kingship. He regretted that the States Peoples' Delegation did not first make proper representation to their own Governments.

The following is the text of His Highness Nawab Saheb's speech.

Your Highnesses, Alimartabat Sir Oswald Bosanquet, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Before proceeding with what it has been in mind to say to-night, I will remind you that last week this gathering was postponed and all other public functions were countermanded on account of the grave news of His Majesty the King-Emperor's illness and that it was only again fixed for to-night, when the bulletins gave reasons to believe that the illness had taken a decided turn for the better. Progress has not been marked as had been hoped and we meet here under the shadow of deep anxiety. His Majesty is uppermost in our minds to-night, and may God be pleased to grant the prayers of his whole Empire for his speedy recovery. It was only because I remembered that His Majesty himself would wish the ordinary business of the State to proceed undisturbed throughout the Empire that, against my own feelings of deepest concern as one who has the privilege of knowing His Majesty personally, I decided to let the invitations stand on this occasion, as what I wish to say to this assemblage will be of use to my officers and my subjects and may perhaps be of some service to a wider circle of the Indian public.

I thank you, Sir Oswald, from the bottom of my heart for the affectionate terms in which you have addressed me. The warmth and sincerity of the welcome accorded to me by my beloved subjects on my return from England has touched me deeply, and if, as you say, my dear mother and I have contributed to their feelings for us, such a reward more than repays our efforts for their welfare. I have been specially asked by Her Highness Shah Banoo and Princess Ab-Ida Sultan to convey to you their regrets for being unavoidably prevented from attending this dinner. Both mother and daughter are in bed with fever and have been keenly disappointed by not being present to-night.

ONLY ON THRESHOLD OF DEVELOPMENT.

I will not dwell on what you have said about what my mother and I have been able to do for the State. Such success as I have achieved has been chiefly due to her. You all know how much I owe to her for her love of me, for the care which she bestowed on my education and training in State affairs long before events brought me to succeed her, and for the mature advice and judgment with which she is always ready to help me now. I will just say this that the State is only on the threshold of the development which God willing I hope to carry on in the years to come. With a loyal and industrious people, with finances in good order and carefully used, and with the zealous help of my officers who are round me here to-night, a great future can steadily and surely be built up for these territories.

I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of deep appreciation of the efficient way in which during my absence from Bhopal the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council, under the wise guidance of Sir Oswald Bosanquet, whose endeavours, I may add, for the successful working of the revised revenue system have been unremitting. I feel sure the new system will add to the happiness and prosperity of my dear subjects. To watch its progress will add further zest to my tours in the State, which are among my greatest pleasures.

Touching my visit to England, in view of the promise I had given you, when I was leaving, I returned home at the earliest possible moment, and so was in England for less than a month. First and foremost Her Highness Shah Banoo and I were most graciously received by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. I have already told you of this when proposing this evening the health of the King-Emperor. But I repeat it again in order to impress on all here what such occasions mean to the Princes of India. The Crown is sacred to us. The regard which the King-Emperor shows for our traditions, his interest in our affairs, and his unfailing kindness to ourselves has enshrined him in our hearts. May God grant the prayers of the whole Empire and shortly restore His Majesty to complete health.

PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE.

In the course of my work in connection with the Butler Committee, I attended several sittings of the Committee and had various consultations with my brother-Princes and our legal adviser Sir Leslie Scott. Of what passed with the Committee I am precluded from speaking until their findings are published, as these matters are confidential till then. Similarly as to the labours of Their Highnesses of Patiala, Kashmir, Jamnagar, and Cutch, who undertook the journey to England to place facts and considerations before the Committee, I can only say how grateful all the Princes are for what they have done for the whole body of States, adding our thanks to Their Highnesses of Bikaner and Alwar, to mention only a few who have so ably helped our common cause in India.

But while I cannot speak on those details, I can tell you freely of the subjects discussed with the Committee and so relieve the minds of my subjects of any misunderstandings which may have been created by the incorrect statements and misinformed criticisms which from time to time I have seen published or reported in the organs of the Press concerning these proceedings. The gist of those attacks, as far as I can understand them, is on the one hand to decry the administration of the Indian States and to misrepresent their Rulers as being actuated solely by personal interest in the representations which they have placed before the Butler Committee, and on the other hand to instil into the minds of State subjects that in these proceedings the Princes have been conspiring to deprive them of their rights and make them the slaves of their Rulers. Even the less bitter criticism charges the Princes with hampering the progress and freedom of India. Further, you may have read accounts in the newspapers of various meetings in British India of associations claiming to be, or to represent, the subjects of Indian States and to air their alleged grievances, in pursuit of which a Committee styling itself the "Indian States' Subjects Committee" proceeded to England to appear before the Butler Committee. When that application was refused on the ground that the subjects which they wished to discuss lay outside the scope and terms of reference of that Committee, they prepared a memorandum for submission to it.

On these points, I declare emphatically that the Chamber of Princes working in co-operation with the Butler Committee has done nothing which would adversely affect the rights of State subjects, nor have they put forward any scheme that would enhance the powers of the Rulers beyond what they have always possessed, nor have they made any demands that would be detrimental to the interests of the States and their peoples. They have not either made any proposals prejudicial to the welfare or political development of British India.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

The Terms of Reference of the Butler Committee make it clear that such matters are entirely outside the scope of the enquiry. Those terms run thus:—

1. To report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements, and Sanads and usage and sufferance and other causes.

2. Also to enquire into the financial and economic relations existing between British India and Indian States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The first head envodies questions of Constitutional Law. More than a century has passed since most of the treaties were made between the Indian States and the British Power in India. The British Crown, the British Government and the Indian States have undertaken to abide by these treaties and have from time to time proclaimed their adherence to them. The respect in which treaties are held by all right-thinking nations is axiomatic. The most important legal point at issue and under consideration is whether these treaties were made with the British Crown or with the Government of India for the time being. Whatever the decision may be on that point, whether it is held that the treaties were made with the Crown or with the Government of India, it does not matter in the least to the subjects of the States, nor will it take away any of their rights nor will it empower the Rulers in any way to act against the interests of their States. The Princes and their Governments contend that those treaties are with the British Crown, and we hold that any rights acquired thereunder cannot be assigned to a foreign Government, nor can they be transferred even to an agent of the British Crown without our approval and consent. Such consent is essential because we must always be satisfied that the interests of such an agent do not clash with the interests of the States, since in that event the agent's actions in matters of controversy between the two sides would tend to be to his own advantage and against the interests of the States and their subjects. We claim that whoever the agent may be some arrange-

(Continued on page 9.)

CLASH ON THE BORDER

Bolivian Forces Capture Paraguayan Forts After Bloody Encounter

"THE ARMY HAS DONE ITS DUTY"

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A serious turn in the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay in which the Council of the League of Nations has been attempting at mediation is indicated in the following messages:

La Paz—The War Minister announces that a sanguinary clash has occurred in the Paraguayan border.

A communique states: "The Paraguayan detachments threatened our forts in Chaco and our forces punished the opponents and occupied Fort Boqueron. The army has done its duty."

Buenos Aires.—A message from Lapaz says that Bolivian forces have captured the Paraguayan forts Boqeron and Rojaselva after a bloody encounter.—Reuter.

PARTIES REMINDED OF COVENANT

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lugano.—The Council has decided to send further admonitory telegrams to Bolivia and Paraguay to remind them of Article 12 of the Covenant under which they agree to refer any serious dispute to arbitration or enquiry by the Council, and not to resort to war until three months after their award.—Reuter.

SERIOUSNESS OF CONFLICT

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The seriousness of the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay which is due to the dispute over the possesion of the territory of Chaco and originated in the alleged Paraguayan attack on the Bolivian fort is evidenced by Reuter's Santafe (Argentina) correspondent reporting that a large quantity of war material passed through there on the 15th December to Bolivia, including four aeroplanes of German manufacture.—Reuter.

SAFETY FIRST AND COVENANT AFTERWARDS

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lapaz.—The Bolivian Government in a communique claims that Bolivia has not forgotten her international duties and sworn faith to maintain peace, but has "the inescapable duty to exact satisfaction for the attack on the Bolivian Fort and prevent a recurrence of clashes which seems possible owing to the Paraguayan concentration of new forces including its general staff."—Reuter.

BIG THREE STAND FOR CONCILIATION

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

USEFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A joint statement issued after to-day's conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, says that the recent personal meetings have resulted in a very useful exchange of views and the trio remain attached to the policy of conciliation and rapprochement and will continue the negotiations begun in virtue of the agreement reached at Geneva on the 16th September between the six Powers concerned.—Reuter.

DEMILITARISED ZONE COMMISSION

FRENCH DEMAND REPUDIATED

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.—The Reichstag after discussion of the report of the Committee on the Occupied Territory passed a resolution repudiating the French demand for the establishment of a Commission for the demilitarised zone after 1935 as an attack on the sovereignty of the Reich.—Reuter.

INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB

SIR M. BHOWANAGREE RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

LONDON, Dec. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Social Club, Sir Mancherjee Bhowanagree and Mr. Gordon Roy resigned the presidency and the treasurership, respectively, of the Club, which they have held since the inception of the Club fifteen years ago, as also their membership of the Club. No reasons were assigned. Sir M. Bhowanaggree was unanimously elected Honorary President for life, in recognition of his past services and a resolution was passed requesting Mr. Roy to reconsider his resignation of membership. In the absence of Sir Abbas Ali Baig, a senior member and Vice-President, who, it is understood, has left for India, to assume charge of his new appointment of Private Secretary to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Dr. Paranjpye was elected President of the Club, and Mr. K. P. Mehta of Messrs. Tata's, Treasurer. Other office-bearers were re-elected.—Reuter.

KING'S HEALTH

ENCOURAGING BULLETIN

PULSE IS REGARDED SATISFACTORY

LONDON, Dec. 16.

This morning's bulletin is regarded as encouraging, as it shows that His Majesty's constitution is still waging determined fight against the effects of general infection. The fact that the bulletin does not mention temperature and pulse is regarded as indicating that both are satisfactory.—Reuter.

TWO NEW SPECIALISTS AT PALACE

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The summoning of the two new specialists to the Palace yesterday making ten since the beginning of the illness has rekindled apprehensions which were reflected in the increased crowds at the Palace gates. But it was soon apparent that the new development was merely in conformity with the plan of countering each new symptom as it appears and marshalling all resources of medical science which, as revealed in the King's illness, has made notable strides in past years exampled by ray-therapy or "bottled sunshine" which not only repairs the diseased and damaged tissue, but generally counteracts the effects of lack of sunshine with which physicians are contending in view of the prevalent fog.—Reuter.

GENERAL CONDITION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A bulletin issued at 11-30 a.m. says that despite a restless night, the King's general condition has slightly improved.—Reuter.

A QUIET DAY WITH SOME SLEEP

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A bulletin regarding the King's health, issued at 7/20 p.m. to-day, says that His Majesty had a quiet day with some sleep. Though the pulse remains steady, and fever is now moderate, the exhaustion persists. It has been decided to employ ray therapy as part of the treatment.

The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, Messrs. Robert Stanton Woods, Frank Dutch Howitt, and Sir Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson.—Reuter.

RAY THERAPY TREATMENT TO BE USED

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is authoritatively learnt that the King's condition is such that there is no cause for immediate anxiety. Well-informed quarters state that the ray therapy treatment is to be used as a new method of attack in the long and difficult struggle which the doctors are waging against the exhaustion due to poison from the general infection. To-night's bulletin is generally regarded as satisfactory in the circumstances. Messrs. Frank Dutch Howitt and Woods are among the foremost experts in ray therapy.

The Duke and Duchess of York and the Prince of Wales dined at the Palace to-night.—Reuter.

A PROLONGED CONSULTATION

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett had a long consultation this afternoon after which two fresh physicians, Frank Dutch Howitt and Robert Stanton Woods were called in, and joined in a prolonged consultation. Messrs Howitt and Woods departed at 5/30 p.m., but returned within half an hour. Mr. Howitt is a London physician, and Mr. Woods is in charge of the Department of Physical Medicine and Electrology at the London Hospital.

Sir Stanley Hewett, Lord Dawson and Messrs. Howitt and Woods consulted for four hours with a brief break of half an hour. Three latter and Rigby left the Palace at 8-30 a.m. Sir Stanley Hewett stays for the night as usual at the Palace. Mr. Howitt is the Chief Clinical Assistant of the Actino-Therapy Department at Guy's, when he was formerly House Physician and House Surgeon.

SPECIALIST'S OPINION.

A London specialist interviewed by Reuter presumed the reference to ray therapy in the bulletin meant the ultra-violet ray treatment which he knew had been considered. He explained the effect of ultra-violet light was to act as a general tonic and also in the way to destroy bacteria and increase bacterial resistance of blood, and it would tend to promote a healthy healing of wound after operation.

QUEEN REMAINS IN PALACE.

The Queen did not take her usual afternoon drive to-day. Princess Mary has cancelled her public engagement at Windsor, and has not left the Palace. The Prince of Wales left the Palace shortly after 3 p.m.—Reuter.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE

INFORMAL MEETING AT DELHI

MR. MAHOMED ALI PRESENT BUT MR. FAZAL UNABLE TO LEAVE BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

An informal Conference was held to-day in the House of Hakim Ajmal Khan to consider the dates and programme of the Muslim Conference over which His Highness the Aga Khan will preside. Maulana Mahomed Ali was among the 20 members present. After some discussion it was decided to postpone the Conference to 30th and 31st December. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah who was to have attended to-day's Conference did not come owing to his son's illness.—A. P.

THE KARNATAKA ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

ADDRESS TO DR. BESANT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 16.

Delegates are arriving here from various districts for the All-Parties' Conference which meeting here. The President-elect, Dr. Besant, accompanied by Mr. A. Ranganath Mudliar, the ex-Minister of Madras, and Mr. Naganna, M.L.C., will arrive this afternoon. The Khadi organisers in Karnataka have arranged a Khadi exhibition which was opened this morning by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, editor of "Karmveer". An address was presented this evening to Dr. Besant by the Bijapur Municipality. The non-Brahmins are taking active part in the Conference, Mr. Shankargouda Patel, the President of the District Local Board, himself being the Secretary of the Conference. The following is the text of the address to Dr. Besant:—

To Dr. Annie Besant, D.Lit.

Madam,—We, the President and Councillors of the Municipal Borough, Bijapur, accord to you our hearty welcome, to this ancient and historic city, once the seat of a mighty empire, where Hindus and Muslims lived and prospered in mutual harmony. The cause of humanity has appealed to you from your early life and your services in that direction have indeed been immeasurable. India is specially indebted to you for making it your Home and spending the best part of your life in rousing its people, who had been emasculated by a hundred years' foreign rule, to their duty of advancing their Motherland materially and spiritually. Your activities for the social and religious uplift of India have been the cause of admiration all the world over and they are a standing monument of your love for the country of your adoption. To you must be awarded a large measure of credit for having resuscitated the glory of Ancient Aryan Culture and having rehabilitated in the hearts of Indians love and respect for the same. Your advent in the political field of India has put a new life in our efforts for political emancipation. Your sufferings in that cause will ever remain a source of inspiration to us all who are fighting for the freedom of our country under the most adverse circumstances. We pray to God that He may spare you long in health and happiness and sustain you in the career of leading the Indian people to that Promised Land where all are equal and all are free as ordained by the Almighty.

DR. BESANT'S REPLY.

Mrs. Besant in the course of her reply observed that in ancient India the village was the unit and there was a graded system of Government. Such a system had been destroyed by the East India Company.

At night the Subjects Committee of the All-Parties' Conference met under the presidency of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar as Mrs. Besant was indisposed. Eight resolutions were passed in the Committee. A resolution of the lines of the A. I. C. C. resolution will be moved in the open Conference.

Mrs. Besant in her presidential speech to-day explained how the present Nehru Report was the outcome of a compromise between diverse views. She declared that Dominion Status allowed within the boundaries whatever could be achieved by Independence.

ALL-PARTIES CONVENTION

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S DELEGATES

The following gentlemen will represent the Bombay Presidency Association at the All-Parties' Convention to be held at Calcutta on the 22nd instant and on the following days:—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. V. R. Bhende.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 16.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards and the weather has been dry over the country. The temperature is above normal from the East Punjab to West Bihar.

Forecast. Dry weather generally.—A. P.

MARVEL OF MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING

Bhore Ghat New Tunnel Opened by Sir A. Hadow

TATA CONSTRUCTION CO.'S ENTERPRISE

Creditable Performance by Indian Engineers and Their Assistants

An interesting function took place on Sunday at Khandalla, when the Tata Construction Co. Ltd., invited a number of distinguished guests to witness the completion of the Bhore Ghaut Tunnel works. A Speeal Train conveying the guests started at 12-55 p.m. from Victoria Terminus station. The guests were treated with lunch in the train and tea and dinner at Khandalla. About an hour was spent on alighting at Khandalla in the inspection of the works (details of which have already appeared in the "Sunday Chronicle") involving an expenditure of Rs. 42 lacs. An interesting film of the work in all its aspects was also shown to the guests which they enjoyed very much.

At Khandalla in requesting Sir Austen Hadow, the Chief Commissioner of Railways who was the principal guest of the day, to cut the ribbon across the portal of the tunnel and thus to declare it open, Mr. Walchand Hirachand Managing Director of the Tata Construction Co. Ld., said:

Sir Austen, Lady Hadow and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your presence here this afternoon. As you are already aware, the occasion is to mark the completion of the tunnels, formation, bridge piers etc. necessary for the realignment to eliminate the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station which has been a hindrance to the successful working of the line.

Owing to the monsoon of 1926 of nearly 250 inches of rain and land acquisition difficulties, it was not possible to start work in full swing until the end of 1926. The work has, therefore, been completed within 2 years or 17 working months, after deducting two monsoons each with about 200 inches of rain.

A MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE.

I understand Mr. Fraser, the Chief Engineer, has recently described this as a meritorious performance which is gratifying. It is understood that the total value of the scheme is Rs. 60 lacs, of which Rs. 14 lacs is the cost of land, permanent way, interlocking and Railway establishment. The work you see this afternoon, which was carried out by the Tata Construction Company Limited, has cost Rs. 42 lacs.

When the traffic reaches its anticipated magnitude, it is estimated that Rs. 13 lacs will be the annual saving on the working costs of the Ghat Section. This is the justification for the scheme

The work has been brought to this early and satisfactory completion not only by our large amount of special plant, which has cost over Rs. 4 lacs, but also by the efforts of our efficient staff. Great credit is due to Mr. S. C. Banerjee, who has had the charge of organising and who was the pushing force behind the whole work, and to Mr. B. P. Kapadia who has been on the work in executive charge for the whole period of construction.

The result has also been made possible by the co-operation and advice of the Railway Administration Engineers including Mr. W. H. Hogarth, the Engineer-in-charge.

CONTENDING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

We have had many difficulties to contend with. In the first place between the face at which we now are and Khandala Station existed one of the Khandala tanks. It was necessary to attack this face by means of a step inclined adit, so as to prevent the water of the tank running into the working face. The large springs which fed the tank can still be seen on the sides of this cutting. Then again at the other end of this tunnel which is 3100 feet long, fissured rock was met with. The work was difficult and dangerous and special precautions had to be carried out to prevent large slabs of rock of the cliff above from tilting forward. This delayed tunnel driving from this face for several months.

In spite of powerful pumps it was not found possible to dewater shaft No. 2 and it was necessary to wait until the heading from Bombay face formed a drain. These difficulties of tunnelling were accentuated by heavy land slides which occurred in the cuttings and which, blocking the tram lines, prevented tunnel spoils being led out to the embankments. All such problems as these have been successfully overcome, as you will see when you walk over the formation. I am sure you will all realise by perusing the booklet and going over the job the magnitude of the work involved and I think no engineering knowledge is needed to understand what a task is involved in shifting more than half a million tons of rock.

HUGE VALUE OF WORKS.

During the last 8 years our Associated Companies have carried out works to the value of about 7 crores of rupees. We have liquid resources amounting to about half a crore of rupees and own plant worth upwards Rs. 25 lacs. We have in our staff over 60 qualified Engineers including 8 experts in special forms of construction and are thus in a position to undertake any kind of work, however large.

We are employers of labour between 15,000 to 30,000 strong according to the intensity of work in hand during the last 10 years and our relations with this labour have always been good. We have been free from labour troubles and strikes.

For a quarter of a century, our organisation has been associated with the G.I.P. Railway in carrying out their large constructions, and our relations have been always most cordial and free from friction. I would venture to suggest that this is a sure indication that we have given satisfactory service.

I now request Sir Austen Hadow to sever the ribbon across the portal of this tunnel and to accompany us through the tunnels.

SIR A. HADOW'S REPLY.

In his speech in acknowledgment of Mr. Walchand's invitation to declare the tunnel open, Sir Austen Hadow said:—On behalf of all of us assembled here, I think Mr. Walchand Hirachand for his welcome to us. I had the privilege of seeing this work when it had just started. It was two years. The work was then in its embryo but I was impressed even then with the great organising capacity which Messrs. Tata Construction Company under Mr. Walchand's direction were manifesting. Now that I see the work in its completed state, I agreed heartily with the Engineers of the G.I.P. Railway that it is very much to the credit of the Tata Construction Company that they should have completed their labours within two years.

The tunnelling work is one which appeals to the imagination but very few people appreciate the difficulties connected with the work unless they see the construction actually in process. We are all indebted to Mr. Walchand for having invited us to witness the work after its completion.

I also pay my tribute of congratulations to the officers directly associated with the completion of the work, particularly Messrs. S. C. Bannerji and B. P. Kapadia of Messrs. Tata Construction Company and Messrs. Hogarth and Naghia Singh of the G.I.P. Railway.

I must not here omit to mention the splendid work which is being done by the Tata Construction Company in widening and heightening other tunnels for electrification scheme as the work has to be done without interfering with the heavy traffic.

I am sure I speak on behalf of you all in wishing Mr. Walchand and the Company many many years of useful activity. (Cheers).

SUPPORT SWADESHI.

At the lunch Mr. L. R. Tairsee taking the toast of Mr. Walchand observed that if an Indian managed firm or company was given an opportunity how far it would be successful, Mr. Walchand had demonstrated by his enterprise and satisfactory work turned out by his firm not at Khandalla but all over India. On behalf of the guests he thanked Mr. Walchand for a day's happy enjoyment in inspecting his work with sumptous refreshment.

Mr. Walchand in reply thanked the numerous guests for responding to his invitation and gracing the occasion with their presence.

The guests arrived in Bombay at about 11 p.m.

INSPECTION OF TUNNELS.

Sir Austen Hadow then severed the ribbon, amidst cheers, and then went through the tunnel with the guests for an inspection.

"It is an achievement of which not only the engineering world but whole of India may be legitimately proud," was the universal comment made by the distinguished company present today when Sir Austen Hadow, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, cut the ribbon across the Bhore Ghat Tunnel in formal recognition of the completion of the Bhore Ghat Tunnel Works.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., the Managing Director of the Tata Construction Company, Mr. S. C. Bannerjee, whom Mr. Walchand described as the "driving force" behind the work were the recipients of hearty congratulations from all quarters.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Amongst those present were Sir Austen and Lady Hadow, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon'ble Mr. Rieu, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Hon'ble Mr. Pradhan, Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Dinsaw Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Boman Behram, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. Sarabhai Haji, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Sir Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, and others.

Elaborate arrangements were made to ensure comfort and convenience of the guests, from the time that they boarded the special train at Victoria Terminus till their return to Bombay.

The saloon of Sir Austen Hadow was attached to the special train while other guests had first class accommodation provided for them. The railway authorities had harnessed two locomotives to the special train. Lunch was served on the train itself while tea was served at Khandala and for dinner the guests had the unique experience of being served inside the tunnel itself which had been specially decorated and artistically illuminated.

The guests included many engineering experts who had availed themselves of the occasion to inspect at close quarters what is admittedly an engineering marvel in the annals of Indian construction.

LARGEST TUNNELS IN WORLD.

The tunnels are said to be the largest of their size in the world. The width is 34-1/2 feet while the height is 24-1/2 feet. Tunnel No. 1 is 3103 feet long while the second tunnel is 1160 feet long. The Tata Construction Company had to contend with 250 inches of monsoon rains at the commencement of their work. The actual period within which the work has been completed is 17 working months which is considered to be a record in construction.

The construction of the tunnels necessitated the removal of nearly ten million cubic feet of material of which over 80 per cent. was hard rock. The material weighed over half a million ton. Over half a million detonators, 400 miles of special fuse and two lakhs of pounds of Gelignite were used in order to carry out the excavation operations.

The Tata Construction Company had to lay out five miles of air and water pipes and ten miles of light railways with necessary locomotives. Over Rs 4 lakhs had to be invested in plant required for the work.

The total value of the works carried out by the Tata Construction Company is Rs. 42 lakhs.

The guests had an enjoyable time and appreciated greatly the fact that they were witnessing the achievements in the engineering world of the premier Indian house in construction which, for the first time, in the annals of Indian Construction, competed for, obtained and executed to the satisfaction of all concerned works which till the advent of the Tata Construction used to be regarded as the monopoly of European engineering houses only.

Mr. Jawali Raghunatrao of Tirthhalli in Shimoga District of Mysore State has made gift of land worth Rupees five hundred at Tirthhalli to the Hindustani Seva Dal in memory of his deceased father.

DISTRESS AMONGST MINERS.

QUEEN'S APPEAL FOR ALLEVIATION

CLOTHING AND TOYS FOR CHILDREN

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Following the Queen's appeal for contribution towards the alleviation of the distress in the coalfields when Her Majesty sent clothing and toys for distribution at New Castle and Cardiff, Princess Mary has sent a consignment of boots and also on behalf of her two sons some toys to the same places, while the Duchess of York on behalf of Princess Elizabeth has sent toys and winter clothing for miners' children in Northumberland and Durham.—Reuter.

A WORD TO THE ALI BROTHERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Patna speech of Maulana Mahomed Ali will, indeed, come as a bolt from the blue to those who had expected better sense from the "Little Brother" at least.

The fighting Maulana in his Patna speech goes at the Nehru Report. Well, one is inclined to say, why did not the Maulana stay in India and participate in the drafting of the classical political document, popularly known as the Nehru Report? There is no doubt the Ali Brothers are unconsciously playing into the hands of their subtle enemies who are bent on torpedoing this splendid edifice erected by Pandit Motilal in collaboration with his Mahomedan colleagues such as the statesmanlike Dr. M. A. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Ali Brothers' speeches have come as a God-send to the Anglo-Indian Press and writers of infamous "Through Indian Eyes" columns in the "Times of India" has, with fiendish delight, broadcasted the watering speech of Mahomed Ali with headlines befitting that journal.

It is very unfortunate that the Ali Brothers should so foster fissiparous tendencies when the greatest united phalanx of Hindu-Moslem leaders is required to fight the Steel Frame which was never so strong as it is to-day.

As an Indian first and Hindu afterwards, I would request the fighting Maulanas to recoup their lost position in the body politic and strive their best to fall in line with the far-seeing Moslem leaders like Dr. Ansari. Will they have the vision to do it? The next few days will supply the answer.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KARKHANIS.

Thana, Dec. 13.

WOES OF TENANTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please raise your powerful voice on behalf of the suffering tenants at Vile Parle?

The Bombay landlords appear to have staid their hands to see whether the Rent Act would be revived in February next, but our Vile Parle landlords have left them far behind and taken immediate advantage of the expiry of the Rent Act.

Some landlords have increased their rents by 25 per cent., some by 30 per cent., and some have given notice to quit. One landlord, who is an M.A., M.Sc., has beaten all others hollow by increasing his rent by 300 per cent. The rent of his different blocks per month in 1916 was Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 16, and he has now increased it to Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 48 respectively.

If this happens in the case of a landlord, educated and well-to-do, one can only imagine what will happen in the case of landlords who live on their landed estates only.

Will this monstrous rise of rents awaken the Government to the necessity of reviving the Rent Act to relieve the distressed tenants.—Yours, etc.,

TENANT SUFFERERS.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

SUPPORT OF HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

A special meeting of the Hindustan Association of Central Europe was called on 10th, instant to consider an important resolution in support of the Bombay Youth League. The resolution was moved by Mr. Shaikh and was supported by a number of speakers in the meeting. The resolution runs as follows:—

This meeting of the Hindustan Association supports the Bombay Youth League and particularly youths of the Bombay Presidency for doing an intensive propaganda against the Simon Commission that has been thrust upon the people of India in teeth of the united opposition of all the parties, and this meeting also congratulates the Youth League for its enthusiastic work in connection with the Bombay strike and the recent Bardoli movement.

The following amendment was moved by Dr. Naidu:—"This meeting also requests the Youth League to do similar propaganda against the Butler Committee."

The above resolution with the amendment was passed unanimously.

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HARMONY BETWEEN RULER AND THE RULED

(Continued from page 7.)

ment must therefore, be devised to insure that when difficulties arise they shall be settled impartially and not ex-parte against the Staes. That demand of the Indian Princes does not sacrifice the rights of their subjects, but on the contrary aims at their recognition and endeavours to obtain an equitable adjustment of a disputed point.

SCEPTICS ANSWERED.

The questions involved in the second of the Terms of Reference may be explained thus. During the last century, partly through misunderstanding and partly through the laxity of the States in regard to protecting their rights and privileges, and partly also, perhaps, through the over-zealousness of some British officers to serve British India too well, a state of affairs gradually came about between the Government of India and the Indian States from which the latter felt that they were put to financial loss and that the development of their Trade was being un-necessarily and unfairly hampered. H. E. The Viceroy and H. M.'s Secretary of State for India have kindly agreed to give the matter their best consideration and so have included it in the Terms of Reference, from which it is hoped that a friendly exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory solution of these difficulties. This head covers a number of items, such as the Government of India's customs receipts at Indian Ports, their mint and currency proceeds, the income which they derive from opium and salt, and their receipts from posts and telegraphs and, in some respects, railways in States territories, in all of which the Princes claim that their States are entitled to the revenue which is thus actually paid by their people into the exchequer of British India. For instance, all goods passing through the ports are treated as dutiable under the British Indian Customs Acts, including those which come from or are destined for or eventually find their way to the Indian States, and in these latter cases the customs proceeds, which are all credited now to Imperial Revenues, come out of the pockets the the people of the States. The States contend that they are entitled to that sum which, as credited at present to Imperial Revenue, is paid by their subjects. As a first step towards settlement, these matters are being considered by the Butler Committee, and let us hope that they will support the principle and suggest practical methods for putting it into force. The case is similar with the taxation in British India of opium and salt which come from or are consumed in the Indian States. Again the mint and currency proceeds are derived in part from the coin and notes which are in circulation in the Indian States; while the receipts of post and telegraphs offices situated in the States are collected entirely from the local inhabitants. In claiming to be re-imbursed these sums, the rulers are acting in the interests of their States and their subjects who will get the benefit of them either in additional administrative amenities, which at present have to be deferred for want of funds, or in the form of reduced taxation. I know that it has been suggested by sceptics in British India that some Rulers may appropriate such additional income to their personal use. Apart from the allegation being baseless, it furnishes no argument for Imperial Revenues retaining the funds to which they may be found not to be entitled; nor even if the allegation were to come true in any individual State, would the people there be the people there be any worse off than they are at present. Actually, I firmly believe that the subjects of all States will get the full benefit of the adoption of the principle.

These briefly are the issues under investigations by the Butler Committee, and I have told you exactly what the Princes are doing in the matter. It only remains for me cordially to acknowledge the courtesy and friendly spirit with which the Butler Committee are conducting the discussions. Under this head let not anything which I have said as to the differences between the States and the Government of India be misunderstood. Differences are bound to occur but loyalty to the Crown does not enter into such questions. Our sentiments towards the Government of India are those of the greatest cordiality and we gratefully acknowledge how much His Excellency Lord Irwin has done for our interests.

I have alluded to the activities of the Indian States' Subjects Committee now in England. Whatever the credentials may be of the Committee and of those whom they claim to represent, it is obvious that the latter, if they really are State subjects, should have addressed any representations which they have to make to their own Governments who would have dealt with them suitably according to the circumstances of the individual case. Instead of that, a memerandum has been submitted by them to the Butler Committee of which the following summary has been published in the Press:—

"Representative institutions to be established in the States on an elective basis in the sphere of Local Self-Government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration. The budgets of the States should be submitted to the votes of popular assemblies. Revenues of the States should be separated from personal expenditure of the Princes and the civil list to be submitted to the vote of popular assemblies. There should be an independent judiciary; judicial functions should be separated from the Executive, and personal intervention of Princes in the administration of justice should cease. It suggests a machinery on the model of the Mandatory Commission of the League of Nations for intervention in internal affairs to ensure constitutional, responsible and good Government."

You will observe that these demands postulate complete democratic Government, with control by an elected assembly of the administration and finances. Rulers do not appear in the scheme except to have their civil lists allotted to them by the assemblies. The summary as it stands displays such ineptitude and ignorance or disregard of facts that I should not have troubled to refer to it except that that is the sort of thing which, when published, is calculated to raise the supposition that there all sorts of grievances in the Indian States and that they are beyond hope of redress except under external pressure. It is just as well, too, as my people do not mix themselves with outside politics, that they should know the sort of things which are said and suggested about the States. I do not deny for a moment that there have been instances of misgovernment in the Indian States. But look round the world. Are all foreign countries indisputably well-governed? Can democracy, which the memorandum suggests as the remedy, be said to have been a success in all States in which it exists or is being tried as either a republic or in the form of a constitutional Monarchy. In how many so-called democratic countries have dictators come to power in recent years? How many such are still in a state of chaos?

A document of this kind makes one realise how regrettably little is known outside the States of their affairs which any "bona fide" enquirer can ascertain if he would only take the trouble to do so. Their principles of Government have been announced over and over again, and were admirably expressed in the public speech which His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner made to his Legislative Assembly, when he summed them under the following heads:—(1) A fixed privy purse with a well-defined line between personal expenditure and that of the State. (2) Security of life and property. (3) An independent judiciary. (4) Clear and uniform laws, approximating so far as circumstances permit to those of British India. (5) Stability of the public services. (6) Efficiency and continuity of administration. (7) Beneficent rule for the well-being and contentment of the people. I hope I am not disclosing a secret when I say that a unanimous resolution on these lines was passed by the Chamber of Princes, and shortly afterwards, I addressed my Legislative Council here in similar terms when it inaugurated its session in March last. With the greatest good of the largest number as the basic principle of all forms of good Government, I laid particular emphasis on the following points:—

1. The maintenance of the just rights of the people.
2. The moral and intellectual uplift of the people.
3. The assurance of the material progress of the people.
4. An assurance that the absolute powers, inherent in the Ruler, shall not be arbitrarily or capriciously used.
5. A proper apportionment of Revenues between the Ruler and the Administration.
6. The security of the State services.
7. A sound system of law.
8. An efficient and honest Police.
9. An Independent Judiciary.

In clear and unequivocal terms I said:—"I find no difficulty to-day to proclaim and pledge myself to follow these ideals, with the co-operation of my people and with the undinching assistance of my Government."

So much as a general answer to the States Subjects Committee's memorandum. Now let us compare their demands with what the system is in Bhopal. There is the Legislative Council which votes on all legislation and to which the annual budget of the State is submitted for discussion; nearly half its members are elected non-officials and they have the right of interpellation. Bhopal City has its Municipal Board legally constituted under the Local Self-Government Act and there is provision for similar bodies elsewhere in places which are ready for them. There is the High Court with its subordinate Courts and from the High Court the only appeal lies in certain cases to the Judicial Council. The Ruler only exercises the prerogative of mercy. From the first January next, ten additional Judicial Officers are to be appointed, under a scheme initiated last year concurrently with the introduction of the ryotwari revenue system, to relieve Revenue officers of the bulk of their magisterial and all their civil judicial work. By the ryotwari system the peasantry are secured in the possession of their lands so long as they pay the revenue demand and that demand is fixed on an accurate and fair basis according to modern Settlement principles. The general administration is conducted under my control by the State Council to whom and to the Heads of Departments under them definite powers have been assigned, thereby maintaining that close touch between the Ruler and the ruled and that harmony of interests between the two which are the ideal of Indian kingship. I derive satisfaction from the thought that these measures were introduced not because our subjects clamoured for them or shewed any lack of confidence in their Ruler, nor because we felt that they were imperative, but because we ourselves considered that they were in the interest of our subjects as leading to greater efficiency of administration and consequently to the greater happiness of our people. Some time ago, I instituted a system of Parwangi Khas under which I nominate representatives, now eleven in number, of different classes of the community, to whom I have accorded free access to me to enable them to submit any representation which they may wish to make. A privy purse separate from the General Revenues was instituted years ago by Her Highness, my dear Mother, and she gave each of her sons for his income a definite estate for him to administer according to the laws and regulations of the State. My Privy Purse consists of the estate then bestowed upon me plus a sum from the General Revenues which represents a very small percentage of them. The income from the Qudsia Railway Trust, which is the private income of the Rulers of Bhopal, has been placed by me, subject to my pleasure, at the disposal of the administration as a gift to the people for their material development; and I have not so far granted to Nawab Gouhar-i-Taj, the heir-apparent, and my two other daughters the allowances from the State to which, by tradition and well-established practice, they are fully entitled.

BHOPAL PEOPLES' CONTENTMENT.

All this is well-known in my State, but I state it here as typical of the system of any well administered State. My people I know want no more than this. Though their enlightenment compares very favourably with that of other parts of India, I know they do not think that any more elaborate system of government is at this stage suited to or called for in this State. If they did, they would have approached me on the subject, as they know that their legitimate demands will always be most sympathetically considered by their Ruler. Instead they have rejected, as all of you are aware, the advances of outside agitators inciting them to raise political questions. Actually a Judiciary from which the Ruler holds aloof, though it is correct in principle, is by no means in general demand in this State. You yourselves know how often litigants approach me to invoke my intervention in cases before the Courts, and how difficult it is for many of them to understand that my intervention would be contrary to the constitution which I myself have given them. They come to me as a matter of course, that being part of their conception of paternal government; and if it were left to them to choose whether to have their cases tried by their Ruler or by the regular Courts, I conjecture, with no disparagement of the Courts, that 99 per cent would prefer to come to the Ruler. It is a small matter but it is a typical little test of how far the memorandum of the self-styled States' Subjects Committee represents the general wishes of the States' subjects or at least my subjects.

DEMICRACY AND INDIA.

The demand of the States Subjects Committee for a democratic system of Government is of course inspired by the propaganda which is rife outside the States and which itself is conceived in imitation of Western methods. The British Government have set India on the path of democracy, because it is their national form of Government which they naturally regard as the best, and therefore from the highest of motives they have offered it to this country that it will satisfy a demand which has been created by the impact of British rule and the spread of Western ideals. It is a matter which concerned the Indian States indirectly in many ways and therefore I propose to say a few words about it. It seems to me that India should receive that offer in the spirit in which it was made and should consider most carefully whether in the light of the age-old traditions, of the innate feelings and of the present social conditions of the people of India the democratic form of government is really the kind best suited to the country. I can understand there being controversy about that, but not such as impugns the sincerity of the offer. Though opinions may differ, the offer calls for calm and profound reflection. Remembering the hold which India's old ideal of kingship retains on the great bulk of the people and their adherence to their ancient and well-tried ways, cannot India's leaders, instead of merely discussing details of a system wholly novel to the country, devise a system which, while incorporating measures to suit the progress of modern life, shall maintain the essentials of old system which the people are accustomed to? Do democratic institutions appeal in the least to the great bulk of them? Can they understand them? In Great Britain democracy has been a plant of slow and gradual growth, springing from the heart of the nation and adapted to their nature, and when transplanted overseas flourishes equally among their descendants. But is it adapted to Indian soil? The clue to follow is the greatest good of the greatest number, and I ask whether that is going to be secured by the introduction into India of an exotic system, so imperfectly understood that the people will need educating to it, and even then exceedingly difficult to follow genuinely as conditions stand now. Is that the only way to safeguard the interests of all classes of people? A careful man makes very certain before he turns his life into new channels, and I ask whether the Indian politicians who extol democracy for this country have made sure of their ground? It seems to me that, in suggesting a system which is practically a replica of Great Britain's, they disregard a series of facts which make British conditions so different from India's. The first is, as I have already said, that only by slow degrees have the British people fitted themselves for this system of government. Only of recent years it seems to me has it become fully democratic in Great Britain by the formation of the Labour Party, whose participation in actual government has been made possible by the experience of social, economic, and political affairs which the real representatives of labour have acquired in the administration of Trade Unions and of Local Self-Government bodies. Who is there to take the place of such men in India? To what extent do present day politicians really represent the different classes of the community? And how long will it take to secure such representation? The second fact is the unity, spirit of co-operation, and innate discipline of the British people. Their unity is exemplified by the absence of class feeling, except among the small and discredited communist section. I myself saw when I was in England in 1926 the most striking demonstration of the general spirit of co-operation and discipline in the great strike of that year which passed off without serious disturbances anywhere and rallied all classes to maintain the public services and food distribution of the country during the strike. The third is the high general standard of education throughout Great Britain, which is a matter for further reflection as an instance of what suits one country not suiting another. The present system of education in India has been modelled on the British, but whereas the latter has expanded and improved itself in its own environment, it is generally agreed that the education system of India is unsuited to the requirements of the country and calls for drastic revision. But the greatest fact of all in Great Britain, to which I point as the strongest proof of my argument, is the immense beneficent influence of the Crown which is the pivot of the constitution and is loved and revered by all classes and parties. Only those of us who have lived in England and know something of the inner working of the government fully realise how indispensable is the personality of His Majesty the King for the successful working of the British Constitution. Therefore, I urge with the deepest conviction that the proper course for India is to proceed gradually in developing a system of government which maintains continuity with her past and is suited to her genius and growth and not to wish to plunge into sudden changes the results of which may be catastrophic. We Rulers who are responsible for the good government of our States can appreciate better than most people how vast is the responsibility for the whole of India.

FACE FACTS.

I must add just a few words more as to the charge brought against the States of hindering the progress of India towards self government. On what is it based? The Princes have repeatedly expressed their fullest sympathy with the just aspirations of British India. Do those who raise the cry of hindrance really believe that any one of us wishes to stand in the way of those aspirations? Will they not realise that those who do not fall in with some of their proposals are really withheld only by honest doubts as to the precise path to be followed? The fact that the States form one-third of India, and have always enjoyed the Swaraj which the rest of India longs for, should surely give up the right freely to express our honest opinions. Not only do I refute the charge of hindrance by the States, but I aver without going into details that if the people in British India were to examine the situation honestly and fairly, and with an unbiassed mind, they would agree with me that the source of all hindrances lies more in themselves than anywhere else. I speak frankly as an Indian myself who loves his country and intends to devote his life to its service; and in his heart of hearts every man, who faces facts honestly and squarely as I try to do, knows that these are defects which can only be rectified by a genuine national effort. Once we, the Indians, fully realise this, I think there will remain no need to make attempts to lay the blame at one another's door. I have made these remarks in sincere and cordial fellowship, in token of which I add that the Princes will be prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate, and to bring their States into line, with British India, in any honourable settlement which will conduce to the welfare of our Motherland, and the good of the Empire. Within the Empire, there is true freedom for all, and within the Empire we intend to remain in the peace which it has brought to India, and in steadfast loyalty to the Crown.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but will ask you to join in the toast of the prosperity of India and the happiness of its people and well-wishers.

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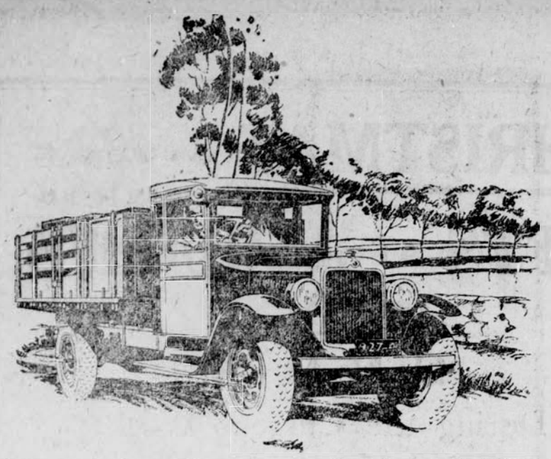

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NEXT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

IMPORTANT ISSUES RAISED

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RATIO QUESTION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

A number of interesting issues will be raised by means of questions at the next session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar will again raise the subject and inquire whether the Secretary of State has communicated to the Government of India any decision declining to give any general authorisation to the Central or Provincial Legislatures under Section 96 (B) 2 of the Government of India Act to make laws regulating Public Services but proposing to consider particular proposals for legislation on their merits: if so whether Government will be pleased to lay a connected despatch on the table of the House; if the answer to the former part of the question is in the affirmative, whether Government will state whether the question of making a general rule authorising Local Governments to legislate on this matter is being again considered.

SWEDISH TRUST DANGER.

Mr. Shesha Iyengar proposes to put a series of questions about railways, particularly about the working of the S. I. Railway, and will also raise the question of the match industry by making the following inquiry. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the Swedish Trust Syndicate has again taken to their old methods of price-cutting and selling at a price which is below their cost price with a view to ruining the Indian match industries. If so do Government propose to take any immediate and effective steps towards the regulation of the activities of this powerful trust and thereby protect the Indian industry? Is it a fact that the G.I.P. Railway is granting special concessions to the Swedish syndicate in the transport of their materials to the great discomfiture of the Indian industry? If so would Government be pleased to stop this course of conduct or extend the concessions to the Indian match industry also.

RATIO QUESTION AGAIN.

He will also raise the exchange ratio controversy by enquiring whether Government are aware that since April 1927 the buying power of this country and the net registration of joint-stock companies ar egoing down and that unemployment among the middle and lower-middle classes is getting more widespread, and acute. If so will Government be pleased to take immediate steps to restore the 16d. ratio as there is a general feeling that the present state of things is directly traceable to the fixation of the 18d. ratio early in April 1927. He will also put the following question:—Will Government state if it is a fact that while European officers of the railway in temporary rank are given guarantee for two years with three months notice on either side for the termination of their services Indian officers of the same standing are denied such stability of tenure and if so, do Government propose to issue instructions to eliminate these differences

Mr. Sesha Iyengar enquires why the crew system was being extended by a year on the E.I.R. as it involved much extra expenditure and whether the contract system in respect of the Indian refreshment rooms would be restored as he was of opinion that the S.I.R. was making 75 to 200 per cent. profit from Indian refreshment rooms. He also raises a question about Miss Schalek and asks whether it is a fact that Miss Schalek from Vienna who visited India early this year was given a free first class railway pass in her Indian tour and if so in what railway or railways, why and at whose instance was this done.—A.P.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL IMPASSE

(Continued from page 6).

nient realities, and not the least important success in achieving unity is the honest and frank recognition of deep-seated prejudices that hinder it and the differences that divide. And to all who sincerely wish the freedom of the country I can only repeat what Maulana Mahomed Ali said on a memorable and unique occasion. Said the Maulana:

"We may not create to-day the patriotic fervour and the fine national frenzy of Japan with its forty millions of homogeneous people. But a concordat like that of Canada is not beyond the bounds of practicability. It may not be a love-marriage, born of romance and poetry. But a *mariage de convenance*, honourably contracted and honourably maintained is not to be despised. Let us begin with honest prose and the Muses will not forbid the banns. Even this is no easy task. But it is one worthy of the sons and daughters of India, and deserves their toil and self-sacrifice."

The Calcutta Congress will, perhaps, be the most momentous of the Congresses hitherto held. The combination of circumstances makes it particularly so. At no time has Indian patriotism been put to so severe a test. The success or failure of the joint deliberations of the leaders of various parties and communities will determine the fate of the country. In short, the nation is on trial; will the leaders come out of the ordeal triumphant? Let them only keep ever before them a picture of that unity and the glorious vistas of that freedom which can be seen only through the avenue of national unity; so that all else that is of fair seeming, but which is associated with slavery, may lose its charm for them and be blotted out for all eternity. Let them not be so blind as not to realise that with the differences in our ranks we fight amongst and against ourselves, we whose hearts are set on the same end, namely, Swaraj. Above all, let them not think of winning party victories when we have still to win the great victory of freedom against slavery, and of justice against a whole nation's wrongs. Let them ask themselves, "where are we to-day" and avoiding the perilous path of drift and indecision, seek unity—unity of which the poet signs:

"Thou wilt come, join men
knit nation unto nation.
"But not for us who watch
to-day and burn.
"Thou wilt come, but after
what long years of trial.
"Weary watching, patient longing,
dull denial!"

—BANDE MATARAM.

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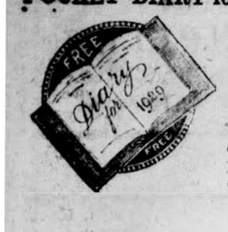

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8-20-28

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL

DISSENTING MINUTES ON SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

STATE SHOULD SHARE WITH EMPLOYER

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Saturday publishes the "Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them" as amended by the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council. The report of the Select Committee is signed by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and Messrs. A. M. Mansuri, R. S. Asavale, F. W. Allison, R. G. Pradhan, J. C. Swaminarayan, S. K. Bole, Narayandas Anandji Bechar, B. G. Pahalajani, K. M. Munshi, S. A. Sardesai, and R. M. Maxwell. Messrs. Syed Munawar, Sakarlal Balabhai and Jairamdas Daulatram have signed the report subject separate minutes of dissent, while Messrs. J. M. Petit, K. F. Nariman, W. S. Mukadam, Lalji Naranji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar have not yet sent in their signatures.

MR. SYED MUNAWAR

Mr. Syed Munawar in his dissenting minute observes:—

In the draft prepared by the Select Committee as the payment of the benefit is left to the employer there is a danger of an unscrupulous employer dismissing a woman after third or fourth month of pregnancy when pregnancy can easily be observed and before the period of three weeks when she can give notice of her intention to remain and when it is illegal for the employer to dismiss her. This is the real defect of the scheme of the Select Commitee and it is for this purpose that the original Bill had provided the establishment of a Maternity Benefit Fund under public control. If the scheme of the Select Committee is to be retained, it will have to be made illegal for the employer to dismiss a woman after the 3rd month of pregnancy and not after three weeks before confinement.

MR. SAKARLAL BALABHAI

The penalty provided for breach of the provisions of this Act by an employer, under the clause 10, is very high. I suggest that this should not exceed Rs. 100 (one hundred) only.

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM

I hold the view that the State should share with the employer the burden of the maternity benefit. An undertaking to this effect had been given to the Council by the late General Member, Sir Cowasji Jehangir. That undertaking should now be carried out.

I would delete clause (e) of subsection (1) of section 14. The power given to the Governor in Council under this clause is too wide.

AMENDING OF BOMBAY ABKARI ACT

The Bombay Government Gazette of the 15th inst. publishes the text of Bill 37 of 1928.—A bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: The object of the Bill is to extend the provisions of section 18-B of the Bombay Akbari Act, 1878, to the whole of the Presidency proper. In mhowra growing districts mhowra is used in large quantities by illicit distillers and in other districts where it is not grown, it is frequently imported from other parts of the Presidency or from outside the Presidency altogether. The results obtained elsewhere from the application of section 18-B show that its provisions are one of the most effective means of dealing with illicit distillation. As an example of the extent to which mhowra is now being utilised for this purpose, it may be pointed out that the Government distilleries are finding the utmost difficulty in securing an adequate supply from local sources, and that owing to the activities of illicit distillers its price has become prohibitive. The control over the possession of mhowra will help Government in carrying out its avowed policy of prohibition.

2. The main objection usually urged to the application of section 18-B of the Act is that it causes inconvenience to the poorer classes who use mhowra flowers as food for themselves and as fodder for their cattle. Exhaustive enquiries made in every district of the Presidency proper have definitely established the fact that mhowra is by no means a staple food for man or beast, and that where it is used, it is usually in addition to other food. It is not an article of diet in itself.

To provide, however, for the use of mhowra by the people within reasonable limits, and for its collection and sale to contractors, a vacation has been allowed which varies from 5 months, the time already allowed in Kaira District, to 2 months, whilst in those districts where mhowra is not grown no vacation has been prescribed at all.

Provision has been made in sub-section (4) for the transport of mhowra by rail without a license or pass through districts, in which there are at the moment no vacation periods, in cases where no pass is by reason of the vacation period required either at the despatching or at the receiving station provided that the consignment is not unloaded in transit.

"DEEP AND TRAGIC SERIOUSNESS"

FRENCH STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIFE

WHAT YOUTHS CAN DO FOR MASSES

MYSORE, Dec. 15.

The Mysore University Council entertained the delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation at Maharaja's College, last night. A delightful programme was provided.

In presenting the warmest greetings from students Miss Yoshihara (Japan), Count Graaf Von Randwky (Holland), Prof. Philip (France), and Prof. Wilson, a Negro delegate from Lincoln University (America) spoke on the special characteristics and experiences of vital problems engaging student life in their respective universities.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

Miss Yoshihara drew pointed attention to the total ignorance of Indian conditions among the Japanese and vice versa. Dispite many apparent differences in the student life of the two countries she found one common feature among both. It was a great and earnest quest after truth which she felt was a happy sign of the times towards progress all round.

IN FRANCE.

Professor Philip said that among the present day French students their attitude towards life was one of a "deep and tragic seriousness." They felt that their economic, social and ethical construction had been wholly destroyed by the war. Their civilization itself had been challenged and all their energy had to tend towards the entire rebuilding of their nation. The problem they were facing in a spirit of grim realism was real.

UNIVERSITY LIFE.

University life in France, said the Professor, was not so much in lectures as in corporate collective life among other students. The French student was highly individualistic and he preferred discussions in little study groups which exerted a lasting influence on the outlook on life. Concluding he drew attention to the great part that students might play in the amelioration of the condition of the masses by mixing among them and helping to solve their problems.

Professor Wadia (Mysore University) in thanking the delegates requested them to convey cordial greets of Mysore students to their comrades the world over.

DEVELOP SELF-HELP.

Dr. G. Kull Minn (Switzerland) addressing a large gathering of students under the same auspices stressed the need for developing ideas of self-help and co-operative effort among student folk. He gave concrete suggestions to solve the grave problem of unemployment, explaining incidentally the very valuable work now being done in this connection in Central Europe by International Students Service organised in 1921.

His Highness the Maharaja gave a dinner party to the delegates of the World's Students Christian Federation at Government House last night.—A.P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

NO LARGE CHANGE FORECASTED

POONA, Dec. 15.

Western disturbance has given rain or snow along the western Himalayas. Somamarg reported half an inch. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Temperature is below normals along the frontier and high from East Punjab to East Central India.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

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That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolised Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY DECEMBER 17 1928

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WHY I BELIEVE IN SUCCESS

By Henry Ford

There are two ways of making money—one at the expense of others, the other by service to others. The first method does not "make" money, does not create anything; it only "gets" money—and does not always succeed in that. In the long run the so-called gainer loses.

The second way pays twice—to maker and user, to seller and buyer. It receives by creating, and receives only a just share, because no one is entitled to all. Nature and humanity supply too many necessary partners for that. True riches make wealthier the country as a whole.

Most people will spend more time and energy in going around problems than in trying to solve them. A problem is a challenge to your intelligence. Problems are only problems until they are solved, and the solution confers a reward upon the solver.

Instead of avoiding problems we should welcome them and through right thinking make them pay us profits.

DEAD LIMBS OF LIFE.

We can get rid of a tremendous number of the bothersome things of life if we put our minds to it. The number of needless tasks that are performed daily by thousands of people is amazing. It is the work of men with vision to trim out some of these dead limbs of life. Some of our industrial leaders have already done a good job in their own front yards, but the commons of life need attention too.

'Trimming out dead wood hurts no one. After all is said and done, our one great problem is the problem of life itself, of which industry is one of the tributory activities.'

It is easier to denounce a wrong than to tackle the job of curing it. We cannot evade our job by blaming the past. The past took care of itself, and it depends on us to take care of the present. Many things that were thought in the past to be right we have found to be wrong. But none of the things believed to be thoroughly wrong have we found to be right.

RIGHTING WRONG THINGS.

Even wrong things have to pass through a period of being thought right before they can be known as wrong. When we find our their nature our responsibility begins.

It is this generation's duty to the next to start at once to make room for the right thing.

Our fathers thought that life was hard, but we are beginning to see how preventable some of its hardships are. We have come to believe that there is no necessity for economic distress in a world so richly furnished with resources. Men are searching with sharp eyes for the defect in our system which prevents a man from working when he wants to work and his responsibilities require it.

Economic stoppage is not natural. This defect is not in the created order of things; it is in the human order. Our selfishness, our lack of wisdom have created it. If we have established a money system which can be manipulated to the hurt of multitudes, it is as certain as fate that the system is doomed. The very discovery of insufficiency is its death warrant.

THE ROOTS OF WAR.

Some people think that everything will be rectified when war is abolished. Well, let nothing interfere with the abolition of war. But sound thinking insists that war will not be abolished until its roots are cut; and one of its main roots is a false money system and the high priests thereof.

What causes war is not patriotism, not that human beings are willing to die in defence of their dearest ones. It is the false doctrine, fostered by the few, that war spells gain. It is this that makes war, and there are not enough pacifists who see it and attack it.

The fact that pacifists are left in peace is proof they are not attacking the real causes of war. If pacifists spoke the truth they would not be petted as they are to-day; theirs would be the hard lot of the martyrs of truth.

We often speak of the ignorance of the past; but our distant forefathers were no more ignorant than we. They were grinding the grist of experience through the mills of the mind, and were discovering what was good and what was bad for them. That is all we are doing.

WEEDING OUT.

Our responsibility is not to create a perfect world, but to establish our discoveries of what is right by weeding out what we have newly discovered to be wrong, leaving to the future its task of the same nature.

The majority of the people are naturally straddlers. They are not in the world to pioneer but to be as happy as possible. If pioneering in a cause brings discomfort they would rather not be among the pioneers. They would rather stand on the side lines and, in the combat between truth and error, wait and see which proves the stronger. Though they may have a lazy faith that truth at last will win, they do not wish to lend a premature support.

Yet majorities are essential not to the truth, but to the acknowledgement of the truth. There are some opposites in the world that should never be reconciled. There are some programmes that should never be harmonised. What frightens some people is that they want to be happy, to live and let live without being bothered.

The most important work that faces the young generation to-day is making the world a better place to live in. There are thousands of great tasks waiting to be accomplished. There are innumerable opportunities in the three great arts—agriculture, industry, and transportation. The youth who can solve the money question will do more for the world than all the professional soldiers of history.

The truth of things escapes us, mostly because truth is so simple. Truth is a seed within itself; its nature is to reveal itself first to one or two, then ultimately to all. At a pace dependent upon our receptivity and in a manner measured by our mentality we must do the work that destiny has given us if we would pass on to the next generation its rightful heritage.

Don't be afraid of the changing order. It may look like chaos, but when the passing debris of the old has been cleared away, there will be found a thousand new opportunities teeming with promise and power.

TALKERS AND DOERS.

Youth has one great element in its favour—it can live in the future. The world of to-morrow belongs to the young man of to-day; he can begin shaping the world now. No age has ever presented the tremendous opportunities of the present, but along with these opportunities are proportionate responsibilities.

With the changing wheel of ambition boys no longer regard the talkative professions as more important than the manual. They realise that there are gigantic tasks to be done and that these will be accomplished by doers things is vastly more important to the world than the clerk who merely makes the record of others' achievements.'

Youths have a tremendous advantage over their elders in possessing the power of vision without the drawback of retrospect. They bring fresh eyes and fresh minds to old tasks. They are not tied down by the traditions of the past; they are not slaves to the failures of others.

Their concern is not so much with what could have been done in the past as with what can be done in the future. What they make of it will depend on what they make of themselves and the opportunities or tasks which are now before them.

The whole secret of a successful life is to find out what it is one's destiny to do and then do it. When a man is sure of what he has to do, he should go ahead full speed.

To be right means mainly to be in tune with destiny and willing to obey. It does not necessarily mean to be agreeable, nor to be agreed with, nor to be popular, it does mean to be useful in the purpose which destiny is trying to achieve in us and through us. If a man is right he need not fear to stand alone; he is not alone. Every right idea that is put forth has many silent adherents.

"LONELY HEIGHTS."

There is a great deal of nonsense spoken about the "lonely heights"—they may seem to be lonely, but they are only silent. The loneliness comes when a man settles within himself whether he is to be a mere form following a conventional routine or whether he is to listen and obey the voice of a changeable life.

It is lonely while he is deciding. If he decides to do what duty bids him, then he is no longer lonely. He comes at once into the fellowship of other people who are thinking as he is, but who have been waiting for a leader to declare them and their principles.—"The Sunday Chronicle."

MY ENGAGEMENT

By Tallulah Bankhead

There was nothing deliberate about my falling in love. It just happened. Spontaneous combustion. I always knew that when the hovering word "marriage" lighted on me it would do so of its own accord. The whole thing made itself, arranged itself, and I allowed it because I am a self-made woman accustomed to quick decisions.

Not long ago a woman friend of mine prophesied that I should step out into politics, and become either the power behind some one's throne or sit on the throne myself! I do not go in for prophecies, but I confess it is rather singular that both my fiance and myself come from families of statesmen. My grand-father was United States Senator from Alabama, my father is Congressman from the same State, my uncle was Governor of South Carolina, and I have had two aunts in the South Carolina Legislature, while Count de Bosdari is a cousin of the former Italian Ambassador in Berlin and has other relatives now active in politics.

If ever I do take up this life it will be in England. Anthony is a naturalised Englishman, and by marrying him I become English too, though under American law I believe I retain the rights of American citizenship as well.

Anthony may one day stand for Parliament. What if I should go dashing about making speeches for him? In that case, you may be sure of one thing; the speeches will be written by him, and I shall get them up like a part in a play!

SHOULD A WIFE WORK?

But I do not intend to desert the stage. Should a wife keep on working? Why not? It may sometimes be inconvenient for the fireside husband, but in my opinion when both man and wife hold jobs they preserve just that measure of independence which is the salt of a happy married life.

Moreover, they can greatly help each other by comparing notes of their daily doings. I am just as interested in Anthony's politics, for example, as he is in my career. And he is quite as ambitious for me as I am for him.

I have found the man I want. I do not call him ideal. The ideal man, I think, would be the prince of bores. He would simply have nothing in him for a woman to argue about, nothing she could see that she wanted to improve! Discussion, planning, scheming, adapting—I am looking forward to plenty of that—is the very sparkle in the wine of marriage.

My engagement, as I have said, was sudden—I have known Count de Bosdari only about three months—and yet I have studied this man I am to marry. But I have read him as I read a play. When a manuscript comes to me I look into it and say: Will this play call upon me to be convincing and sincere? Will it bring out my responsiveness to humour? Will it touch my heart and so allow me to move the hearts of an audence?

It seems to me that such tests may well guide a woman, actress or not, in the choice of a husband. I cannot explain personality, except to say that it is magnetism plus individuality. A sense of responsibility is devotion to home and to work. A lover of sport is essentially a man who brings a little fresh air into the house in time for dinner.

We shall be married about the time when our wedding will be our Christmas present to each other. I wish I could pick up my house, because I love it, and put it alongside Anthony's so that we could live in both. They are both too small, separately. At present I can give a dinner party for only six or seven and hardly that without the guests edging in crabwise. So we shall sell what we have and buy a bit of space.

THE OLD PLANTATION.

A postponed honeymoon may lack some of the romance of immediacy, but we can take no other. As soon as the run of "Her Cardboard Lover" is finished we shall go to America, to Alabama, and then on to Hollywood. I want to see my father, on the old plantation, and I want to see my film friends out on the coast.

But we are already looking forward to coming back to England. I shall never make my home, either professional or domestic, anywhere else.—The "Sunday Express".

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22 (SAT.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23 (SUN.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24 (MON.)

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Plaie...Cnnvention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.)

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m').
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali.
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President...Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President...Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

Mr. Yajnik's New Picture

A scene from Mr. Yajnik's film "Young India" featuring the famous star Sultana (Malti) and Mr. Bose (Naresha) shortly showing at West End Cinema.

GUJARATI WOMEN AND ART

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

The following is the list of the names of those ladies who are awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened at Madhavbag on the 9th inst. by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad:—

Gold medals have been awarded to the following:—
(1) Miss Madri P. Desai for Cutting and Sewing, (2) Mrs. Krishnabai Bhagwandas for Thread work, (3) Mrs. Manglagouri C. Setalvad for Wool Work. (4) Miss Madri P. Desai for Painting, (5) Mrs. Narmadabai Dharamdas for Modelling, (6) Mrs. Lilavati M. Desai for Silk Work, (7) Miss Vijayakumari Vora for Gold Embroidery, (8) Mrs. Vidyagouri K. Munshi for Glass Bead Work, (9) Lilavati H. Desai for Rangoli, (10) Mrs. Lalitaben D. Lakdawalla for Decorative Work, (11) Miss Lilavatiben Vora for Assistance in the Exhibition.

Silver Medals have been awarded to the following:—(1) Mrs. Rasika Ramanlal, (2) Mrs. Sumangouri Narayandas, (3) Mrs. Shantagouri N. K. Vyas, (4) Mrs. Lalitaben D. Lakdawalla, (5) Miss Shushila Zaveri, (6) Santacruz G. Hindu Stree Mandal, (7) Mrs. Shushilabai Madhavji, (8) Mrs. Nensukhgouri M. Merchant, (9) Mrs. Sushilaben G. Shroff (10) Mrs. Lilavati M. Desai, (11) Miss Kapilagouri Nagindas Master, (12) Mrs. Kusumgouri R. Vanka, (12)a Miss Lilavati R. Vora, (13) Mrs. Sumitra V. Desai, (14) Miss Sushila Dharamdas, (15) Miss Kadambari Mody, (16) Mrs. Bhadra Dixit, (17) Santacruz G. Hindu Stree Mandal, (18) Miss Meenaldevi Munshi, (19) Mrs. Sarlaben, (20) Mrs. Nirmalagouri Harkishan, (21) Mrs. Jashodabai Rambhau, (22) Mrs. Pushpaben Parekh, (23) Mrs. Ramkorben C. Mehta, (24) Miss Lilavati R. Vora, (25) Mrs. Mahimangouri M. Pandya, (26) Mrs. Kantaben Manubhai, (27) Miss Saroj B. Desai, (28) Mrs. Kumud S. Mehta, (28)a Shrimati Manglabehen Chunilal Vithaldas, (29) Mrs. Rasman S. Mehta, (30) Mrs. Bachubai Mulji, (31) Miss Nirmala Mehta, (32) Mrs. Malti Dixit, (33) Shravi Kashiram.

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